The Saturday Evening Post.

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IGINAL POETRY.

E WRECK OF TIME.

y senses softly steals
and agonizing thought,
my burning soul reveals
by time's dominion wrought;
us from youth to age,
infant spots we're borne,
ry storm and tempest's rage;
er that happy morn
ughts and fancies wild,
infancy beguiled;
ing through the maze of time,
g o'er with march sublime,
'd me swiftly in the strife
ll of a stormy life.
I change one moment now,
dazzling world calls bliss,
fancied pain and woe,
o'er the dark abyss;
e'en bliss too pure to taste,
ghtning o'er the waste,
passing hours of woe,
ate the levelling blow,
all powerful and great,
o'er my chequer'd fate.
le while and I,
out and joyous cry,
iends to mem'ry dear,
th'd a sigh or shed a tear;
was young and hope was new,
e bloom'd around the spring
warm and friendships true,
tive glee so light could bring,
e o'er the tide of time,
ge pure and thought sublime.
now from ev'ry tir,
y bosom thrill with bliss,
voice—a brother's eye,
ure and holy kiss.
ed le ualy is our lot,
fection's fount sublime,
ply in the bosom wrought,
through the wreck of time.

THERESA.

E SPIRIT LAND.

n ye not as they
light is quench'd!—for him the past
d of our belov'd and bless'd."

Hemans.

Spirit Land?—'Neath the blue ocean,
d grandeur, and majesty dwell?
hat echo amidst its commotion,
viewless, speaking ones? Haste ye, and

lown; 'for you,' I repeated,
ill many a form that was fair?'—
ed, as slowly the dark waves retreated,
ost, mortal!'—nor heeded my prayer.
re, as I look'd on their brightness,
rioted, spirits of earth;
our footsteps had been'd on their light-

your music-tones welcom'd them forth?
I question'd, with aspect how winning!
I doubt it? her tokens were true—
ous creature, forever is sinning—
my weakness, and bade me adieu.

the grave; for I knew that of beauty,
wealth, he had chosen his part;
he had riv'd in his duty,
spondency many a heart.—
re, might the breath of the morning
inions to climes far away,
boon earth, in her pride, had been

the night-breeze, responded me say!
rth, as I've mus'd, melancholy,
('twas so bright,) ye were residents

ings most pure, and most holy,
e regions that loveliest are:
cried, 'if but thus you behold me,
bers, how blest might I be!
rlance, tho' reason had told me
d entered ye never could be!'

SENEX.

ARNOLD'S REPLY.

ence those strains so strange and yet so
sweet—
e wandering minstrel seeks
moonlight hour,
ner devotion forth in melody."

Metamora.

true—I've wander'd far—
ess ocean's stormy bed,
beside the lofty spar,
ch hour, shooting star,—
elemental war
ndering o'er my head—
hy fairy form appear'd,
my awe-struck soul;
hts of thee my spirits cheer'd,
e watch aloft was heard:
nd!—the shoal! the shoal!"
moonlight's stilly hour,
are all forgot,
ere in thy lonely bower,
holy, soothing power,
ou pluck'd thy fav'rite flower—
Forget-me-not."
dark and lowering frown?—
my suit reject?
by father's name is known!
anie, of renown—
e great—*disguise* has flown—
at his doom expect.

A.

th of a Scottish Chieftain.

those sounds so sad across
nding streamlet ran?
of Orme bewailing the loss,
r'd one of the Clan.

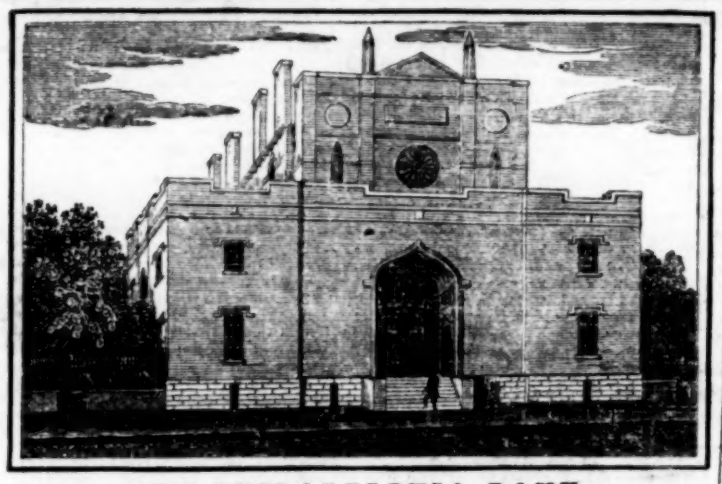
has so high a place,
of his comrades in arms?
l of Orme," the last of his race,
h'er his Clan "best to arms."

notes are sword ng low,
are mournful and sad;
eart is fill'd with woe,
before was glad.

one, brave son of Orme,
spirit fled?
thee will thy Clansmen mourn,
wit the dead.

SCOTLAND.

frequently wed opinions, and
n 'for better or worse,' con-
f honor to maintain them ever
eason and Truth sue for a di



THE PHILADELPHIA BANK

Was formed in 1803, with a capital of one million of dollars, which has since been extended to $1,800,000, with the privilege of a further extension to two millions. It was incorporated by charter in the year 1804. The original charter was for ten years: it has since been renewed; and notwithstanding the difficulties under which this institution laboured, from the opposition made in its first establishment by a neighboring Bank, and the impositions with which its capital and operations have been clogged by legislative authority, its character as a Bank stands deservedly high in the estimation of the public, and its business is extensive and rapidly increasing.

The banking house is a handsome Gothic brick building, located at the corner of Fourth and Chesnut streets, with the entrance, by a flight of marble steps, on Fourth street. It is 65 feet front on Fourth street, and 50 feet in depth on Chesnut street. The design was given by B. H. Latrobe, Esq. and is pronounced strictly classical by the architect.

In the rear, and on Chesnut street, is a small but neat garden, well stocked with choice flowering shrubbery, which in season makes a pretty appearance.

Branches of this Bank are established at Washington, Wilkesbarre, Columbia, and Harrisburg. The shares are $100. The business of this institution is at present conducted by sixteen Directors appointed by the Stockholders, and three by the Legislature. President, John Reed, Esq.; Cashier, Quintin Campbell, Esq.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

Spring is almost come. Many, doubtless, are longing for its approach, and are eager for the time when they will again see its bloom on the trees, and scent its breath on the gale, and view its brightness on the flowers and blossoms, and behold its mantle of green cast over hill and valley. I prize its beauty, and the softness and gentleness of its influence, yet I grieve that the winter is so nearly gone. With all its dreariness and desolation, its rough and rude scenes, its wild winds and dark storms, it is the season that is dearest to me.

I love it in its approaching. It is a mournful and yet a pleasant sight, to see the leaves changing and assuming all the glorious colours and glowing hues of a summer bow; fairer in their fading than their bloom:—to mark the trees stripped and bare, and what once was their verdant covering, now brown and withered, strown on the bleak earth, or whirling in the rushing blast. I love even the desolations of winter; its barrenness and darkness, its destruction and decay. I love to gaze upon the cold hues of its sky, when the black and wild clouds gather in the horizon and ride on the wings of the blast through the darkened air; or when gorgeously piled on one another, glowing with softened light, and gilded by the struggling sun-beam, they seem the banners of the most mighty one. I love to gaze upon it when the storm is abroad in its fury, and the tempest is rushing in its wrath; and it is beautiful to mark the line of golden light which streaks the verge of heaven when their rage is spent, and to watch it increasing and chasing the angry gloom, till we can scarcely see in the distance, the retiring shadows and clouds.

I love to gaze upon the snow flakes falling thick and fast, and wrapping nature in a spotless and unsullied veil, to see the trees clad in a vestment of purity, and the mirrored beauty of the lakes and rivers, and the icicles glistening in the bright sun-rays, or glowing in the soft beauty of the moon and stars. I love too to watch the fantastic creations of the frost, varied and fair as the dreams of young fancy, but vanishing before the warmth of increasing day, as those disappear beneath the influence of progressive time.

And how pleasant at such a season is the bright blazing hearth and the social fireside.—In the duskiness of twilight, when day is fast declining, and darkness drawing on, it is sweet to muse on things that have been. Who, as he marked the shadows deepening and spreading, has not turned from the gloom without to the blazing comfort of his own fire, and there held sad and soft communion with his heart, and in pensive thoughtfulness retraced the varied scenes of his own life; childhood's vigours, youth's expectations, manhood's cares. In such moments

"The soul forgets her schemes of hope and pride,
And flies unconscious o'er each backward year."

And then the long evening and the friendly circle, when the tale is told and the laugh is heard and all is glee and gladness. If there be bliss on earth, it is found in a season like this; where the smile of childhood and the glow of love shed light and joy on all.

It is pleasant, too, in the loneliness of night, to lie on our couch and watch the lessening blaze of the dying embers, to hear the wind whistling mournfully without, and sighing through the trees sadly and wildly as the moan of a spirit.

But winter has too its scenes of merriment and gaiety. Who does not enjoy the social sleigh-ride, enlivened by youth and beauty and light-heartedness. When the moon-beams are sleeping on pillows of snow, and mirth and frolic are heard? I love to see and hear them sweep along in their merriment.

"These evening bells—these evening bells,
How sweet a tale their music tells."

March, 1830. MOYREN.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post

EPAMINONDAS.

In descanting on the character of so great and good a man as was the subject of the present sketch, there is no encomium too high nor praise too great to give him. Born in Thebes, (a town in Beotia, of ancient Greece,) amid the splendour and in the zenith of his country's glory, with an energy of character capable of succeeding in any thing which his good sense should dictate, and a loftiness of soul that would do honor to the greatest monarchs of the present day; he made rapid progress in his studies while young, (although he led a retired and secluded life until advanced in years,) being a disciple of Pythagoras, and a zealous supporter of that celebrated man. He abstained entirely from the use of wine, and frequently subsisted a whole day on a little honey.

He was, to use the language of Anacharsis, "The man who equalled the greater part of Athenian orators; no less devoted to his country than Leonidas, and more just perhaps than Aristides." We read of him in the field of battle, commanding armies and eclipsing the glory of the most renowned Generals, and more than once served as a private under inexperienced men, preferred to him by intrigue; and more than once called from that situation, in the heat of battle, take command, and finally repulse the enemy, and bring back his army in triumph, without recollecting the injuries he had received or the service he had rendered to his country.—He neither sought wealth or honor; and on one occasion remarked that he should have to remain at home a few days, and being asked the reason, said to have his mantle cleaned; he not having a second one to put on. And on another occasion, when on the verge of setting out on an expedition to Peloponnesus, he was obliged to borrow fifty drachams to purchase himself the necessary equipage; yet at the same time rejected with indignation the present from a foreign prince of fifty pieces of gold. He raised his nation by his exploits to the rank of the first state in Greece; but it was short-lived. As she had raised by his valor, so she fell at his death.

He was also an adept in music. He played on the flute and lyre, and sung among his friends, accompanying himself with the latter instrument.

In his last campaign to Peloponnesus he met the Spartans, but being too weak, was repulsed. Not being in the least discouraged, he rallied his men once more, but being too ardent in his desire to obtain victory, he fell by a javelin, the point of which remained in his breast, whereupon he was carried to his tent. He still felt anxious concerning the fate of the battle, and being informed that the Thebans were victorious, replied—"It is well: I have lived long enough:" and expired amid the sorrows of his officers and men. After reading this, which is but a very brief sketch, who can doubt or deny but that he was as great a man as Greece or any other country ever produced?

W. J. C.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

NEW THEORY OF HEAT AND LIGHT.

"Take Nature's path and mad opinion's leave."

POPE.

Now, as Analogy is, in my opinion, one of the best guides to direct our course on the great ocean of Philosophy, as to it, the Geometrician and Astronomer have for ages been indebted, why should not the Chemist and Natural Philosopher avail themselves of the pointings of this silent but certain index when in search of true solutions to the grand phenomena around them?

This being premised, let it be granted, that this earth may resemble "Man, the great master of all," and that like him, she is supported by her head; and, moreover, that like him her heat is internal, and fed by the atmosphere; and that the surface is kept alive by the heat that the blood (the internal streams) carries to every part, as the blood of a man conveys heat to his extremities.

Let it be further granted that this heat is as fluid, infinitely minute, expansive, penetrating, and, unlike other fluids, unaffected by gravity, and capable of passing through our atmosphere with the greatest celerity.

Now it will be admitted that our atmosphere is compound, about one-fifth part of which is composed of what Chemists denominate oxygen gas.—[See Nicholson's Encyclop. vol. 9, Oxygen.]

And when we examine into the great laws of nature, we shall find that one effect or result, is not all that follows from one law or cause, but that from each law, according to its arrangement, there results to man, a maximum of good, and but a minimum of evil or inconvenience; and sometimes before this maximum point obtains, there will be two or three very different effects resulting from this one cause. For example, our atmosphere, as a grand cause, not only supports the clouds, but is the medium by which we are kept alive, and also that of sound and light. Here are four highly important, yet different functions, effected by means of one cause or agent.

Hence, I conclude that, as the above mentioned point is not obtained by one result, that the fluid called heat, in passing from the sun to this earth, performs other important duties besides that of warming the earth; one of which is, that it causes light or *day light*.

Now light is either absolute and positive or reflected. Absolute light is the effect (by means of the heat from the sun) of the decomposition of the oxygen in the atmosphere; or, in other words, the burning of the oxygen.

Our atmosphere is capable of reflecting the light, perhaps a thousand times. Hence, we see the cause why there is light though but little heat; in the winter, for instance, our light is nearly all reflected; thus we say it is cold, but cold is only another word for the absence of heat.

From all which I infer that light is no more a fluid than sound, and hence from Analogy I pronounce them both *effects*, not *causes*; but lest the world at present is not "able to bear it," I reserve my further remarks on the subject for a future communication.

SPIRIT OF COPERNICUS.

North America, 1830.

COMMUNICATED.

Extract of a letter from Judge Hopkinson, of Philadelphia, to a gentleman in England, published in the London Morning Chronicle of the 15th October, 1829.

"You will excuse my making no reply to that part of your letter which treats of religious concerns. I have avoided such topics all my life, and shall continue to do so. I have seldom seen a man able to embark in such discussions and studies, without becoming an enthusiast or a bigot, and pursuing them to the ruin or injury of his particular social duties. I have never seen one become a better or sounder man, and more amiable Christian, by involving himself in the impassable mazes of theological controversy, or the unintelligible jargon of doctrinal points and questions which have no termination, no compromise, no rational evidence or conviction on either side;—which have been undecided for thousands of years, and will forever remain so; and which, happily, it is entirely unimportant when or how they are decided.—I have seen sensible and enlightened men, by devoting themselves to such investigations, distract and cloud their understanding, fill themselves with the vain conceit that it is given to them to understand mysteries, far beyond the fathom of human intellect; and which they find it impossible to explain to any plain and unsophisticated mind—a clear proof that they do not fairly understand themselves. The life of man was intended to be employed in useful and active pursuit—in the fulfilment of duties requiring the practice of his moral and physical energies and talents—and not to be consumed in metaphysical disquisitions, which lead to no one particular or useful result to the individual, his family, his friends, or society. Men who employ their talents and their time in such inconclusive speculations become uncomfortable to themselves, and often uncharitable to others: they are less amiable as husbands, fathers, or masters; and neglect their social and domestic duties in the indulgence of the pride and vanity of polemics. They mistake a new and obscure collection of words for knowledge, and unintelligible phrases for wisdom, and believe they are displaying the testimonies of truth, when they are only repeating sentences of which they cannot give any possible explanation. The truths which the wise and just creator of man intended to be his guide to virtue and happiness, cannot be wrapped up in libraries of folios, accessible but to one man in a million; nor to be found only by pouring over thousands of pages of what is miscalled learned criticism upon a Hebrew root, or a Greek particle. The precepts of a good and acceptable life are accessable to all the human race, as the air they breathe in common, the sun which shines on them all alike, and the food and water which refresh them.—Has God given to all men whatever is necessary for the support and health of their perishable bodies, and withheld almost from all, that which is indispensable for their eternal welfare? This is the impious conceit of the few who persuade themselves that they have the saving secret, the immortal panacea.

"Mr. C———, of whom you speak, was a man of distinguished learning in the profession of the law, and also of general knowledge and scholarship, with a most acute and penetrating mind. He would have been at the head of the bar, with wealth, reputation, and all the good he could have desired; but about fifteen years or more since, he become a devotee to the doctrines of Swedenborg. From that moment every thing was neglected or abandoned for these studies—his law books were laid aside, his clients unattended to, and his days and nights given to Hebrew bibles, Latin folios, and learned criticisms and commentaries. He was soon involved in the embarrassment of debts, and after a most miserable existence for years, died a few months since of a broken and mortified spirit, leaving a wife and children destitute. And to what did he sacrifice himself and family?—What discovery has he made? What truth elucidated or established that is worth one farthing to any body?

"This fondness for plaguing ourselves with what we never can unfold, has been a part of our nature in all ages. Childhood is amused by riddles, and old age by mysteries. In both cases, after guessing again, and again, we are obliged to "give it up." In this, however, they differ—the solution of riddles is within the scope of the human faculties, not so with mysteries.

"I have unintentionally run on in this course of observation, not to dissuade you from the interest you seem to take in your new doctrines; for if they occupy and amuse you, they are so far, at least, useful; and I do not fear they will lead your generous spirit into any neglect of higher duties, or to any intolerance of others; nor are my remarks pointed particularly at your mode of faith. I repeat, that I have all my life avoided all knotty and disputed points of religion. I argue with no body about the trinity or unity of the Godhead; the mysteries of free knowledge and free will, or the profound doctrine of the atonement by the death of Christ. I read nothing about them—I affirm or deny nothing—I know nothing. I profess not to understand them; and I know that much wiser and stronger men have come to no understanding about them, after centuries of learned and intolerant disputations, in which rivers of blood, as well as of ink, have flowed in support of this savage and unchristian warfare. I mix not in such strife, but am contented to discharge, as well as I can, the duties which Providence has assigned me, according to the clear and undisputed light he has given me. I consider religion to have nothing to do with the conflicts of theologians, and the questions of the schools; they are to my mind, the proofs of the weakness, the pride and the vindictive intolerance of the human heart, when inflamed by strong passions.—Although I have been a constant and very general reader for more than forty years, I have never perused one page of any writer upon any controverted question of religion, not even a sermon. This is literally true, and I am sure I have escaped a world of perplexity by this course, and lost nothing worth having."

It is truly astonishing how little talent suffices to get on in the world The instinctive cunning observable in children and animals, is equal to the wants and desires of the individual; and the unideal babble and animal vivacity of the parrot, pass for information and agreeableness; while genius and feeling, obstructed at every step by dullness and prejudice or revolted at the meanness and littleness which thwart them, stop short in the first stage of their route, and, recoiling on themselves, too often live unknown and unbenefited by the world they enlighten and amuse.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

THE LIGHT IN THE CHURCH.

AN ADVENTURE.

It has frequently been observed, that every person is more or less the object of superstitious fears, which is generally owing to impressions formed on their minds while young; nor are instances wanting to support this assertion. Persons of the most determined bravery, who could face death at the cannon's mouth; who quailed not when the rattling volleys of musketry and the groans of the dying saluted their ears, have been known to shrink with horror and affright from the hooting of an owl or the chirping of a solitary cricket. A ludicrous instance of this kind came under my observation a few years ago. It was in the autumn of 182– that I attended college in L———, preparatory to my entering on the study of medicine. While there I usually attended a meeting of a select number of students, which was held twice a week, for the purpose of spending our evenings in instructive conversation and social conviviality. Our society was composed of the choicest spirits of the college; and we found each others company so agreeable, that it was not uncommon on our way home to be saluted by the sonorous cries of "Past two o'clock," by those guardians of the night y'cleped watchmen. The way to my lodgings lay past —— Church, the distance to which might be considerably shortened by crossing the church yard, which was the road I generally chose.

One evening, after a very interesting discussion, which detained us until a late hour, our society was dispersed, and I, grasping my cudgel, sallied forth on my way home. The sky was overcast with clouds, and the winds howled drearily around the lofty roofs as I proceeded along the silent and apparently deserted streets. No person interrupted my cogitations, for all *slept;* and the death-like silence was only interrupted by the melancholy creaking of the tavern *signs*, as they waved to and fro in the night wind. The lamps seemed to have caught the spirit of drowsiness which pervaded among the good citizens of L———, for though a light glimmered here and there along the streets, yet they were so faint that they served only to make darkness visible, and add to the dreariness of the scene. I had just reached the church yard, and was about to spring over the wall, when a clock from an adjacent steeple struck. I listened, and heard it chime eleven and three quarters. I was astonished, for although I knew it was late, I had no idea that it was that time of night. I pressed the spring of my repeater, which returned the same information; and there was no manner of doubt in the world but that I was standing alone near a church yard—that well-known receptacle of ghosts—within a quarter of an hour of the time of their nightly perambulations: and I must confess that my sensations were not the most pleasant on finding myself alone at such a time and place. I was half persuaded to go around by the road, but as I am not naturally a coward, I summoned all my courage, and springing over the wall, I proceeded rapidly towards the church. It was a large, venerable pile, surmounted by a dome and cross, in whose prominent mouldings the bat and fowl found an undisturbed dwelling. The massive columns in the portico, the Gothic arched windows, reaching nearly from the floor to the cornice—the rude, prominent carvings which covered the front, all combined to give it an antiquated and solemn appearance, and evinced the handy-work of some architect of "auld lang syne." As I approached the church, the moon, which had been hid by the clouds all evening, now shone through a breach, and in an instant was concealed under another cloud as impervious as the one just passed. Yet by its light, transient as it was, I thought I discovered a human figure gliding along the side of the church. Curiosity and a search after adventures are two feelings ever to be found in the youthful breast, and as I possessed a considerable share of both, no sooner had the aforesaid figure "hove" in sight, than I, forgetting my superstitious fears, darted after it, without reflecting that a pistol ball through my brain, or a dagger in my bosom, might be the reward of my impertinent curiosity. On coming to the corner of the vestry room, I stopt to reconnoitre; but neither hearing nor seeing any thing, I was about to return to the path, when, on raising my eyes, judge my astonishment as I discovered that the window behind the altar was illuminated. Mr. Editor, have you ever sallied forth to exhibit a new coat, and in swiftly turning a corner came suddenly in contact with a chimney sweeper?—or in leaping over a stile, have you ever found your foot neatly placed on the tail of a rattle-snake? If so, you can form some idea of my surprise when I discovered a church, which was used but once in two weeks, illuminated at midnight. The first thing that struck my mind was, that there were robbers in the church, and accordingly I cautiously approached the window, with the intention of examining the interior; but I was disappointed; for although that was the lowest on that side of the building, it was so high as to prevent me from seeing any thing else than the ceiling; and as the intruders had no doubt located themselves in some other part of the house, I was compelled to rest satisfied with discovering that the light burned steady and even some place near the altar. I listened attentively, but could hear nothing; and I shuddered involuntarily as the thought shot across my brain, that it might be the work of ghosts. I had drank with youthful eagerness the fascinating stories of haunted castles,—dragons, statues, coffins, and mysterious lights that appeared in some uninhabited turret; where tradition told of murdered beauty, whose ghost was said to appear hovering around the haunted spot. And often had I, with youthful enthusiasm, wished to become the hero of a Spanish romance, and hold communion with some beautiful spirit. Here was an opportunity to gratify my curiosity; and I confess that, although I felt myself able to compete with any thing mortal of my own dimensions, yet I was not at all ambitious to combat with a ghost, though not half my size. And although I was determined to discover the cause of this light, I was not here enough to attempt it myself, and accordingly proceeded to the house of the sexton, who lived on the other side of the church yard, and directly opposite the aforesaid window. We were old acquaintances, and presuming on his friendship for me, I knocked boldly at his door; and after some time succeeded in arousing him, and thrusting his head out of an upper window, in no very conciliating tone he demanded who I was, and what was my business, that I disturbed honest people at this time of night. In as few words as possible I informed him of what I had seen, and entreated him to accompany me to the church.

"Light in the church!" muttered the old man inarticulately—"light in the church; why, man, ye must be dreamin'—how could light come in the church? Gae ye'r gates, ye graceless limmer, and seek some ither person to run ye'r rigs on. Light in the church! a pretty story, indeed," and was about retiring from the window, when I redoubled my entreaties that he would accompany me to the church. To which he answered—"I tell ye, man, ye must be dreamin'. I have been sexton o' that blessed kirk this two and thirty years, come next Michaelmas day, and I never saw any thing in that way in all my life."

"But," said I, "you old sleepy head, open your eyes, and if that window behind the altar is not illuminated, I never saw light in my life. Sure you can see it now. Ah! am I dreaming now, think you?"

"Why, why," exclaimed the old man, hurriedly; "why, as sure as God lives there is light in the church too."

"Be sure there is," said I; "hurry and come down, there are robbers in the church."

"Thieves, robbers," muttered the old man, impatiently.—"I tell ye it must be something else; but we'll see about it, we'll see about it," he added, leaving the window, and in a short time at the door.

But all my *eloquence* was exerted in vain; he absolutely refused to accompany me, at first alleging that, if they were robbers, we might probably get our brains knocked out; and if it should turn out to be *ghosts—here* his voice sunk into whispers, and he turned pale, as he added—if it should be the work o' the evil one, God forgive us, we might be carried off in a flap o' fire, for who kens the power o' the evil one, especially at midnight."

I endeavored to laugh him out of his fears, and partially succeeded; for he at length agreed to accompany me, on condition that his old servant, Christian, should accompany us: to which I gladly agreed, for the old adage, "the more the merrier," was quite appropriate at present. Christian was a German, of a stout, athletic frame, and possessed an immense fund of human courage. He was instantly called, and without hesitation agreed to accompany us. Seizing an old rusty horseman's pistol and his hat at the same instant, and viewing his rude accoutrements with an appearance of self-satisfaction, he inquired of me, "Whether as how I did not think as he was de werry feller to fite mid de Spitzbuben?"

Our plan was this—We were all to proceed silently to the grand entrance of the church, and station Christian at the door; then the sexton was to accompany me to the church, and if we found robbers in it, we were instantly to return to the door, lock it, and alarm the watchmen. Having settled all preliminaries, we sallied out on our nocturnal expedition.

The sexton, armed with a ponderous bunch of keys, two wax candles and a small lamp, took the lead. I, with my trusty cudgel, came next; and Christian, with his pistol in one hand, and a stick of wood in the other, brought up the rear. In this order, without a word, our singular procession reached the church. And here the sexton, after stationing Christian at his post, and shaking hands with each of us, as a token that we would not desert him, tremblingly applied the key, and in God's name sprung the lock. The door swung slowly open, and every eye was turned towards the opposite side. The sexton was riveted to the spot, for a brilliant light shone around the altar, illuminating the gilt images, and casting in magnified shadows the grotesque mouldings which covered the altar. It is not known how long he would have kept that position, had I not aroused him from it. He started, gazed fearfully round, and for some time could not understand me. When he did, however, he gave the lamp to Christian, lit the wax candles, and mechanically followed me into the church. After advancing softly to the aisle a few paces, I stopped to listen, but all was hushed, and nothing disturbed the silence which pervaded the temple of God. The damp, chill air filled the house, and the gloomy walls seemed to enclose us as a tomb. Our lights burned dimly, and although the sexton frequently called my attention to their appearance, I was unable to discover the least tint of blue; nor were my olfactory nerves acute enough to perceive any of that sulphurous stench which is generally the forerunner of preternatural appearances. Hearing nothing, we were about to proceed, when the old man who carried the lights struck his foot against a stick which lay in the aisle, and started back so suddenly as to extinguish the lights, one of which was thrown with violence among the pews, where I judged it best to let it remain. After some time, I succeeded in coaxing the old man to return to Christian and relight the remaining candle, but was forced to wait a considerable time for his return; for Christian, on hearing the noise, had closed and locked the door, in order, as he afterwards stated, to "halt the Spitsbuben in ter kirche." At length he returned; and, in spite of the sacredness of the place, I could not help smiling at his appearance. His clothes seemed to be put on in the greatest hurry. His leathern breeches were unbuckled; he had one blue and one white stocking on; his shoes were on slip shod; around his shoulders was thrown a great coat, hooked at the collar, the arms of which hung down as useless at his side, and from between the perpendicular collar of which appeared a countenance in which fear and terror were strongly portrayed.—His head was ornamented with a fiery red night-cap; and in short, his whole figure was sufficient to elicit a smile from the most severe misanthrope. He was so exhausted, so terrified at the thought of proceeding any further, that he was barely able to hand me the remaining candle. Muttering a fervent ejaculation for safety, he sunk back into his seat, unable to render me the least assistance. The task, therefore, of exploring the church devolved upon me alone; the old man's assistance was utterly out of the question; and Christian, who was at the door, no doubt had it locked; for, notwithstanding his *martial* appearance and fearless expressions, I began to think that he was not quite so courageous as he pretended. I accordingly prepared for the worst, and advanced towards the altar. I was now opposite the sacristy, the door of which stood half open, and a bright light shone from the interior of the room. I paused a moment; then, summoning all my courage, I laid my hand on the door, and with a quick motion of my arm swung it back to its greatest extent. One glance was sufficient. The blood curdled round my heart—I sprang back several feet,—for on the opposite side of the sacristy, on a sofa, lay a female corse, arrayed in the habiliments of the grave. A candle burned on the floor, within a few feet of this motionless figure. When I recovered my faculties, I was laying on a marble slab, which covered the entrance of a vault; the cool air rushed in my face as I rose, and shuddering sprang from the "tainted spot," and stood before the altar. At this instant the moon burst forth in all her splendor, gleaming through the high arch windows, covering the altar with a shower of light, and illuminating the magnificent pictures which decked the walls of the church. Here stood the Saviour of mankind, surrounded by his disciples; and methought the countenance of the beloved apostle shone with unusual holy rapture, as he reclined upon the bosom of his Lord and master. There the Magdalene's tears were wiped away, and her heart cheered with the sounds of "Daughter, be of good cheer, thy

zine are forgiven them?" and in another the mutilated Jews were crossing the "Prince of Peace," whose countenance beamed with celestial majesty and forgiveness. I had seen these pictures, but they never before appeared so affecting. I delighted to gaze on them, and it was with regret that I beheld the moon slowly retire under a cloud, leaving in its place a comparatively dim light, which still gleamed from the interior of the sacristy. A slight, stifled breathing near me arrested my attention, which was followed by a rubbing against the wall.—Gliding around the altar, after a few seconds' observation, I demanded "Who's there?" but without receiving an answer; but at that instant I discovered a figure in the shade of the altar moving, and though a little alarmed, I repeated my demand in a louder and more angry tone; and, to my great consternation, I perceived the figure increase in stature several inches, though it remained close to the wall; and I, mustering all my courage, demanded, in as stern a voice as possible, "Who's there?" at the same time declaring that I would certainly knock it down; when an uproar arose in the church; a light fitfully danced upon the wall over my head; the clamour echoed with cries of "Stop, Tom! stop, I tell you! don't be hasty!" and as a gigantic shadow appeared on the opposite wall, I felt myself grasped round the waist, and the next instant lay stunned on the marble pedment. I was immediately surrounded by half a dozen rude, savage looking fellows, whose lights disclosed a very ludicrous spectacle, and enabled me to discover that the author of my fall lay by my side almost senseless. A few paces farther lay the object of my fears, in the form of an old woman, apparently in a swoon. We raised her, and found that she was only frightened. And after I had told my story to the watchmen, one of whom knew me, I was honourably acquitted of the charge of burglary.

We surrounded the old woman, who gave us the following account of herself:—She lived in the neighbourhood; her husband was very dissipated, and frequently came home at night quite intoxicated, when a quarrel was sure to close the evening. To get out of his way she usually retired to a friend's house, where she passed the remainder of the night. He had come home that night more than commonly boisterous, and leaving him, she fled to the house of her friend, who, unknown to her, was absent from home. She therefore could not procure admittance, and was returning home, when, recollecting that the lock of the church door was injured, she entered, and retired to the sacristy (which was never locked) to pass the night.—She said that she was awakened by a noise in the church, that she left the sacristy hoping to remain unperceived in the shade of the altar, but was disappointed.

But what could the corpse in the sacristy mean? I shuddered as I thought of it; but with such a reinforcement who could be afraid?—I accordingly entered the sacristy, and judge my surprise and chagrin, when I discovered that the corse was nothing more or less than the cast-off robe of the clergyman, which was carelessly thrown on the sofa, and to which my imagination had fixed arms and sleeves! I confess I felt very foolish; but as I had not told the watchman any thing about the corse, I put on an air of unconcern, and accompanied them out of the church. I was at a loss to account for their presence, until one of them informed me that a young man returning from his "dulcinea," had discovered a light, and informed the next watchman, who, springing his rattle, collected four or five assistants and entered the church. One of them discovering me, and mistaking me for a robber, rushed forward with such violence as to precipitate both on the pavement. Happily, however, neither of us sustained any material injury in the encounter.

But where was the sexton? Him I had left in the church, and returned with the light just in time to see him creep out from under the pews, rubbing his eyes as if he had been sleeping. He seemed much surprised at seeing so many men, and had no recollection of any thing that happened since we entered the church. The only person now absent was my Dutch hero; and he, good philosophic soul, tired of waiting, had left his post, and was found nodding most gloriously on a pedestal at the door. His pistol lay by his side, but he still held the stick in his hand. A slight touch aroused him. Starting up, he brandished his cudgel violently, to the great peril of our heads, exclaiming, "Das ist recht halten die verfluchen Spitzbuben fest, das ist gung recht, die beterische kerls." Then getting quite awake, he asked whether we had them; but discovering his error, he shrunk back abashed, and did not speak another word until we reached home. Thus terminated our night's adventure, which clearly proved how enervating superstitious fears are; and since that time I frequently visit my old friend, the sexton, to recount and enjoy a hearty laugh over the incidents occasioned by the LIGHT IN THE CHURCH.

R. E. W.

Evening Post.

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For the Saturday Evening Post.

ON DUELLING—No. 1.

MR. EDITOR—The public mind, at the present moment, is very much engrossed by a recent event of a most horrid and shocking nature. The particulars of this dreadful affair are known to us all; so that an enumeration of them is perfectly unnecessary. They cannot fail, however, to produce in well constituted minds, reflections of a most melancholy nature. The whole correspondence of the hostile parties bears evidence of a lamentable perversion of the moral principle. Rules of conduct are laid down for the regulation of social intercourse, which are at once hostile to rational religion, sound morality, common sense, the tranquility of society, and the happiness of man. To give the least offence—no matter how unintentional; to espouse the cause of a friend, from the purest of motives; and even to interpose your good offices with the benevolent design of reconciling enemies, may place your very existence in jeopardy! If it were not for the serious consequences which the maxims of a duellist involve, there would be something in them of a most absurd and ridiculous nature. Let the cause of your quarrel be ever so *just*, you are still liable to be called upon to acknowledge that you are *wrong*—that *it, to confess a lie!* or you must commit TO BE SHOT AT BY A FOOL!! And should you have the moral courage to refuse doing either the one or the other, you may be posted for a coward, and be branded as a mean and contemptible wretch, by your own friends; nay, even by your nearest relations! Can any thing be, I will not say more absurd, but I seriously ask, can any thing be more immoral and abominably wicked?

The horrid event which has called forth these observations, has produced a great excitement in this city; and it is somewhat consoling to observe that a part at least of the public press sympathise with a large portion of the general mind. The outrage that has been committed on the feelings, the order, the institutions, and the regulations of a religious and moral community, calls loudly for exemplary punishment. Every thing sacred has been violated. The decorum of the day; the obligations of society; the principles of christianity; the commands of God, and the laws of man, have *all* been shamefully trampled upon! There is a fearful responsibility resting somewhere! Guardians of the laws, conservators of peace, preservers of public morals, where are ye to be found? Where were ye all, when the peace of society was threatened; when the life of a citizen was sought with savage fierceity; when the public eye was insulted with a brutal and vulgar provocation? Was there no one to execute the laws of the land, and to save the country from disgrace? Are just, and wise, and salutary statutes to become a dead letter, because no one has the honesty and the courage to enforce them? Then a dreadful state of society. To what is it to be attributed? Are the criminals too high, too wealthy, too powerful for the laws? Or, are *all* classes equally amenable to them? The experiment will shortly be made. Till then, let judgment be suspended. In the mean time, much, very much depends on the *people*, and on the *press*. If the established authorities are afraid to do their duty because the duellist is abroad, *the people must do theirs*. Public meetings must be convened. The public sentiment must be expressed. The public voice must be heard, *and obeyed*. And the press—the great palladium of our dearest liberties, must continue to give energy and effect to the laws, and to the correct sentiments by which the friends of order and moral justice are so nobly animated.

LAICUS.

Within two days, two individuals, convicted in the Mayor's Court of Assault and Battery, have been sentenced to a month's imprisonment; with a fine of five hundred dollars in one case, and of two hundred in the other. The approbation with which these acts of wholesome severity have been received by the public is not diminished by the consideration that, in both instances, they have fallen on persons holding respectable stations in society. Few things have brought more scandal on the Mayor's Court than the lenity with which violations of the public peace, of this nature, have been habitually treated. We have known a person to be dismissed from two convictions, within a few months, with no other punishment than a trifling fine for each offence; and consequently encouraged rather than corrected. It is but fair to the present Mayor to say that this was before he came into office. Imprisonment will prove a sure and effectual remedy; and, after a few examples, we shall hear of no more such occurrences, except in cases of sudden resentment aroused by intolerable provocation.—*Chron.*

We have received NEW ORLEANS papers to the 13th of March. The *Bee* gives the provisions of the act of the LOUISIANA Legislature, for the expulsion of those free coloured persons who have been introduced into the State since the year 1825. All these are required to depart, under pain of imprisonment, at hard labour, for not more than three or less than one year, with perpetual imprisonment in such as return. On the manumission of a slave, a bond is required from the master, in the sum of a thousand dollars, to secure the departure from the State, of the slave set free, within one year.

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

The Doylestown Advertiser, in noticing the profusion of wild pidgeons in that neighbourhood, mentions that one wagon contained 400 dozen, intended for the Philadelphia market.

The editor of the American Farmer advises every owner of a horse to purchase the edition of Hunt's Farriery, just published by Mr. Grigg, edited by T. M. Smith, Veterinary Surgeon of this city.

About three o'clock, last Sunday morning, a frame building, in Lombard's rear, occupied as a carpenter's shop by Mr. Robert O'Neil, was discovered to be on fire, and was destroyed.—A brick building adjoining, with several stables and frames in the rear, was also burnt. One of the houses opposite took fire, and was only saved by the active and fearless exertions of the firemen.

We understand that a young man of very respectable connections in this city, put an end to his life on Sunday morning, by shooting himself in the head.

A resident at the Falls of Schuylkill tells us that, in that neighborhood, on a still day, especially in the Indian Summer the noise of the city is distinctly heard. The hour can be counted on the clock, and the direction of a fire known from the bell.

The exhibition of Mexican antiquities at the Masonic Hall, is said to be one of much interest and worthy the attention of the public.

The Rev. Mr. Barnes, of Morristown, N. J. has been elected Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, in the room of Dr. Wilcox, resigned. Rev. Mr. Winchester has been elected Pastor of the Sixth Church, in the room of Rev. J. H. Kennedy, resigned.

The Limerick Evening Post affirms, that the county of Kerry, in Ireland, has not now a single resident Peer or Baronet; and the rents drawn out of that county, by absentees, amount to £160,000.

The Hudson Barge No. 2, brought down this week to New York, from Hudson, cloths, calicoes, flannels, and cotton goods, to the amount of $120,000, all of which were manufactured in Columbia county during the past winter.

The British ship Andromache cleared at Charleston for London on the 16th ult. with 204 bales Upland cotton, and 22365 bushels rough rice.

Information has been received, at the Department of State, from Mr. Moore, Minister of the United States at Bogota, that President Bolivar, has approved the Convention of the 25th of November last, recognizing certain claims of citizens of the United States, and providing for their payment.

The Legislature of Lower Canada have made an appropriation of one hundred and sixty-eight thousand dollars for internal improvements.

Great exertions are making to establish a line of communication by steamboat, between Quebec and Halifax. The legislature of New Brunswick have voted $3000 towards the object provided the boat will each trip stop at Miramichi.

The Secretary of the Treasury of the U. S. acknowledges the receipt of two thousand dollars, transmitted to him from New York, by an unknown person, as "due to the United States."

At the Commencement of the Charleston Medical College on the 19th instant, forty seven gentlemen received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The whole number of students was one hundred and sixty.

Tiger Warrior, Shot-eye, and other Alabama Creek Indians passed through Augusta, a short time since, on their way from Washington, whither they had gone to make a representation against the removal of their nation beyond the Mississippi.

Since the opening of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, an unusual quantity of goods are forwarded through it to Baltimore, from whence they are transported to the Western waters.

The large barn of Geo. Slagle of Mountpleasant, Adams county, Pa. was struck by lightning during the storm of Monday night and destroyed. The loss to the owner was considerable; as besides a large quantity of hay and grain there were eight or ten fat cattle and a wagon loaded with 17 bbls. flour standing in the barn, which were consumed with it.

The government of France appears to be making large preparations for an attack on Algiers.

The only daughter of Mr. Lathrop Clark, of Woodstock, Conn. aged 4 years, was killed by a kick from a horse, on the 4th inst. while playing near her father's house.

It is stated in the Louisville Public Advertiser, that the sweet oil used in dressing the wounds occasioned by the explosion of the Helen M'Gregor, cost 60 or 67$.

The Washington Telegraph of Saturday contains a long list of confirmations by the Senate of executive appointments. Among the names are those of John Pemberton, naval officer, and Wm. Duncan, surveyor and inspector for the district of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Stone has finished a tragedy which he engaged to write for the Tremont Theatre, Boston. The principal part was prepared for Mrs. Duff. The title of the piece is "The Archives of Palermo."

Washington and Warren Bank Bills were selling in Albany, at twenty-five cents on the dollar.

Thirty boys belonging to a boarding school in the vicinity of Roanne, France, were skating on the Loire, when the ice gave way and all were drowned. The next day the master blew out his brains in despair.

A supplement to the Act against Duelling has been reported in the House of Representatives of this State.

An act to extend the charter of the Southwark Bank, passed through the Committee of the Whole, in the House of Representatives, on Thursday. That for re-chartering the Mechanic's Bank was negatived.

At Mobile, on the 10th instant, the theatre and two dwelling houses, with several out-buildings were destroyed by fire.

We are informed that the works of the Schuylkill Navigation Company were open for the trade on Monday. A very productive season may be expected from the quantity of produce to come to market, in consequence of last year's abundant crop, and from the increased demand for coal.

It is rumoured that David Porter, Esq. the newly appointed Consul General to the Barbary Powers, will sail from the port of Boston for Algiers in the Sloop of War Concord, now fitting out at Portsmouth, N. H.

During the last week 130 vessels passed through the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, and toll to the amount of $1500 was received.

The Milledgeville Patriot notices another beautiful specimen of Habersham gold brought down by Col. Blair, senator of that county, which was so pure that 55 dwts. 14 grs. after melting produced 54 dwt. 10 grs.—having lost but 21 grs. or little more 1 1-2 per cent.

The persons arrested at Harper's Ferry for being concerned with Cox in the murder of Col. Dunn, have been dismissed, the attorney for the commonwealth expressing himself satisfied that Cox had added perjury to murder.

A meeting has been called in New York to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning the Legislature to enact a law to prohibit the circulation of Bank bills of a less denomination than 'FIVE.'

According to the Camden, S. C. Journal, seven respectable men, of that neighbourhood, having leased a gold mine, found, at the end of two months, that they had spent one hundred and twenty dollars, and procured gold worth something more than three.

The Legislature of Maine, adjourned on Friday last after having passed 55 Acts, and 53 Resolves.

Asa Spaulding has been arrested at Groton, Mass. charged with having passed counterfeit money, to the amount of $36. $97 in counterfeit money, consisting of 2's on the bank of Kent, and 5's on the Boston bank, were found in his possession. Those passed were of the same description, except a 10 on the Bedford Commercial Bank.

Within a few days, three arks laden with coal, have been sunk by running foul of the second pier of the Harrisburg bridge; the distance between the piers being one hundred and forty feet. Several arks were sunk along the shore, by the gale on Friday.

A body of bituminous coal, about six feet in depth, is said to have been discovered on the land of Thomas Gallagher, three miles below Liverpool, in Perry county.

The Newport N. Y. Phenix mentions that the rain on the 17th, ult. caused four breaches in the Canal between Jordon and Montezuma. A number of Mill Dams gave way, and the cellars at Weedsport were filled with water, from the overflowing of the Canal.

The "American Almanack" published at Boston, predicted that the late high tide there would be one of the four highest in 1830. *Our* Almanack (so says the Haverhill Gazette) predicted "a smiling sky and a warm sun."

The deaths in Boston, last week, were 14—10 women and 4 men.

In either house of the British Parliament, a little wit sometimes goes a great way. Mr. Canning, in one of his last speeches attacked Brougham, with Dennis's thunder; spinning out the story till its point was lost. The sally was received as if quite new, and equal to Sheridan's best. Lord Holland lately excited 'loud laughter and cheers' by quoting from 'some of the writings of Dean Swift,' Dr. Arbuthnot's inimitable narrative of Jack's self-suspension.

As a lady was breaking a boiled egg at Norfolk, preparatory to eating it, a hard substance, in shape, size, and colour, resembling a cherry-stone, dropped from the interior of the egg, upon her plate, which proved on examination, to be itself an egg, having a hard shell with a film, and wanting only a yelk to make it perfect.

A letter, to the editor of the Pittsburg Gazette, mentions that Elizabethtown, on the 22nd instant, was visited by the most alarming hurricane ever known there; fourteen houses blown down, with a mill and wool carding establishment, and other houses much damaged. Families had been turned out shelterless, and the roads were covered with furniture, &c. The destruction was general for miles round.

Amos Hill, imprisoned at Providence, for having stolen a chest of tea, died on Tuesday last. The Providence Advertiser imputes his death to the loathsomeness of the jail.

General Harrison has published at Washington, a pamphlet of seventy pages on the charges made against him by the Colombian government. According to the National Intelligencer, it contains a curious development.

The Mayor of Savannah has given notice that all ships arriving there from any of our ports, with free coloured persons on board, must anchor opposite to the city, and repair to his office within twenty-four hours, with two sureties, to give bond; under pain of forty days quarantine.

Large quantities of gold are said to be continually arriving at Augusta, from the upper counties of Georgia, particularly from Habersham. Within three weeks a single house had purchased to the amount of nearly one hundred dollars.

The Augusta Courier of the 19th inst. states that upwards of $4000 worth of Georgia gold had been sold in that place in the last two days; and that upwards of $2000 worth had been purchased by one house, Messrs. Boyd, Both & St. John, within the last three weeks.

A meeting was held near Wheeling on the 12th at which it was resolved to cause a survey to be made of a rail road from Bridgeport, on the Ohio, opposite Wheeling, to the mouth of Stillwater.

There were nine graduates at the Washington Medical College of Baltimore on the 23d.

A gentleman of Bellville (Illinois) is endeavouring to introduce the culture of silk in that State.

The Elkton, Md. Press of Saturday last says: A gentleman recently from the neighbourhood of the Susquehanna, informs us of the loss of an ark laden with flour which foundered on a rock. There were several persons in the ark, all of whom perished.

The Baltimore American of yesterday, says:—"Judge M'Lean of the Supreme Court, and family, reached this city yesterday morning, from Washington, and in the afternoon visited the rail road and Carrollton Viaduct." We believe the Judge is on his way to this city, with a view of spending a few days with a part of his family resident in Philadelphia.

The New-York City Inspector reports the deaths of 77 persons during the past week—viz. 21 men, 17 women, 24 boys and 15 girls—19 died of consumption.

The Rev. Mr. Hughes has acknowledged the receipt through the post-office, of a letter enclosing ten dollars, to be divided between the Rev. Mr. Carroll's Orphan School in Wilmington and a similar one is about to be established here.

The premium of $50, for the best essay addressed to the young men of the Colleges and Professional Seminaries, dissuading them from the use of wine, spirits and tobacco, has been awarded to the Rev. Professor Hitchcock, of Amherst College.

The opening of the Schuylkill Canal for the spring business, has been delayed for some time by the building of a weighing lock at Fair Mount, and it was not until Monday afternoon, that the water was begun to be let in for the passage of boats. On Tuesday business was extremely brisk, and more than five hundred dollars were taken in tolls at Fair Mount Locks alone from boats destined for Pottsville and Middletown, between which places the freights were about equally divided. At the latter point it is understood that boats are in great demand, as large quantities of Susquehanna produce are accumulating there, which will reach this market through the Union Canal.

During the week ending on the 26th inst. 68 vessels passed East through the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, and 62 west, making 130 in all. The tolls received at the different locks amounted to upwards of $1500. Some difficulty, it appears, exists in the navigation of Back Creek, which requires the interference of Congress, and as the subject is now before them, we hope it will be removed. This communication between the Chesapeake and the Delaware, is now of too much importance to suffer a slight obstruction to interfere with it.—*Price Current.*

COAL TAX.—No direct intelligence has been received from Harrisburg; but we have been informed that the interests of our section of country are guarded by most of the talent of our Legislature, and that no exertions will be left untried to prevent the bill from passing. It is the opinion of some, that the proposition would pass by without any further comment this session; and that should it be called up, it will meet with a decided negative.—*Miner's Journal.*

WILD PIDGEONS.—Within the last four or five days numerous flocks of wild pidgeons have been flying over our borough, large quantities have been shot; and what is most remarkable, from four to five live-oak acorns, have been found, vegetating in each birds craw.—*Upland Union.*

From the New York papers it appears that the storm of last Thursday night, did much damage in that vicinity. In the lower part of the city many cellars were filled by the unusual rise of the tide. The schooner Jane, on her way to Long Island, lost her rudder and small boat, and was forced to anchor. One of her crew, the owner, was taken off by a party of Whitehall boatmen. His three companions chose to remain in the schooner, and have not since been heard of. At ALBANY, on Friday evening, the snow was nearly two feet deep. Great quantities had fallen at CATSKILL and about the Highlands, drifting, in some places, to the depth of eight or ten feet. The steam boat DR WITT CLINTON met the tempest at HAVERSTRAW, and was obliged to anchor.

Some recent proceedings of the Legislature of NEW YORK, touching the City Banks, with their probable consequences, are thus noticed in the AMERICAN of the 3d ult:—"The calmness and apparent indifference,—so far at least, as the public press is concerned,—with which the vote, in the Assembly of this State, refusing to relieve the stock of banks, contributing to the Safety Fund, from the tax it now pays, is received—can only be accounted for, as it seems to us, upon the presumption that the effects of that vote are either not understood, or not duly appreciated. That vote has determined the city banks not to accept their charters, as renewed, and made subject to the tax, and the safety fund. These banks, then, must wind up. To wind up, they must call in their debts. In order to meet these calls, the debtors to the banks must, in like manner, call upon their debtors; the wholesale merchant, upon the retail merchant; the city farmer upon the country receiver. Discounts will be checked. The few banks whose charters are unlimited, or have yet long to run, will be besieged by applicants for loans which they cannot grant. Every where there will be a cry of distress,—a pressure that cannot be relieved.

HOUSE OF REFUGE.—A circumstance took place on Thursday afternoon, at this useful and praiseworthy institution, which must have been highly gratifying to the Directors and Managers, as it illustrates very forcibly the beneficial effects of their discipline and care. While the Committee for binding out the boys whose term of service has expired, were in session, four young men who sailed for the Pacific in the whale ship Zoan, of Nantucket, Capt. Bunker, about two years ago, made their appearance, in fine health and condition, having just returned from a very successful voyage. They had come to the city to see their friends, and were impelled by a strong sense of gratitude to visit the Asylum where their evil propensities were eradicated, and render thanks for the kindness with which they had been treated. It need not be told that they received a parental welcome from the worthy Superintendant, and from the Committee, to whom they produced the highest testimonials from their employers, of their industry, sobriety, and correct moral conduct. They were to return yesterday to Nantucket, to make the necessary arrangements for another voyage.

The scene at the Police Office in the morning, during the examinations of the watch-returns, is often times of the most melancholy and affecting character. Many of the persons in the custody of the watch are half clothed wrecks of humanity, who are picked up shivering, starving, and pilfering in different parts of the city. Creeping from door to door; their features haggard with misery, their limbs emaciated by exposure to the rigor of the weather, and their voices hoarse and sepulchural by excessive intoxication; they present a spectacle that cannot but awaken feelings of compassion for their wretchedness, in every human breast. Many of them are females, who have, evidently, in many cases, seen better days, and who have been driven, by extreme penury, first to beg and then to steal.

The largest proportion, however, are the miserable slaves of rum, who are brought up daily, weekly, or monthly, until death removes them from the scene, or justice consigns them to a prison as an atonement for offences committed in their moments of madness.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

WHOLESALE POLICE.—Eighty persons, half of whom were females, were committed to Bridewell for examination yesterday morning.—For their summary arrest the community are indebted to the energy and resolute activity of Alderman Strong, of the Fifth Ward, whose exertions at all times, and on all occasions to put down the sinks of vice in that region, have long entitled him to public gratitude. We learn from the morning papers, that, on Saturday evening, assisted by the Captain of the Watch, and a strong party, the Alderman unceremoniously entered a porter house, No. 34 Reed street, corner of Republican alley, in which there was a cock-pit in full operation. The landlord and his customers, with the subjects of their cruelty, were carried *en masse* to the Police office. After this, accompanied by Mr. Sparks, Street Inspector of the Sixth Ward, the Alderman made domiciliary visits in the quarter known as the Five Points, and transferred the contents of a half a dozen riotous houses, of both sexes and all ages to the watch-house. It is stated in the Mercantile that the floating population of that district is so great that a house which was emptied at twelve o'clock, was again found full, at two, A. M., of a similar description of vagabonds. If all our Aldermen, and those in authority under the Police, would do their duty with equal intrepidity and diligence, we might have a fair look at that formidable army which wages war by day and night on the peace and security of our citizens. Whether all the prisons and islands would contain them is a question which we cannot answer.

ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FROM BRIDEWELL.—Between 11 and 12 o'clock on Monday night, the watchman whose duty it is to guard the Bridewell, hearing a slight rustling in the grass and shrubs before the wing of that building next Broadway, proceeded to ascertain the cause, and discovered an arrow, about six inches long, to which was attached a cord, having from it suspended a parcel containing a saw, most ingeniously formed from a fine steel pallet knife or spatula, and three or four small steel wedges, well adapted for the purpose of assisting in cutting through the iron bars of the window.

The watchman, after securing these articles, immediately communicated the circumstance to Mr. Shilbourne, the keeper of the Bridewell, who promptly proceeded to the room from which the cord had been suspended. In it were six prisoners, amongst whom were Henderson, the person charged with the robbery and atrocious violence committed in Brooklyn some time since, and Williams, one of the gang who formerly effected their escape from Bridewell. When Mr. S. entered they all feigned to be asleep; he, however, soon ascertained that they were awake, and on searching the room he found a small bow, about eight inches in length, formed of a piece of oak, and two or three arrows.

It appears that the prisoners had conveyed the cord over the fence which surrounds the Bridewell, by the arrow to which it was found attached. It was also discovered that the iron knot of one of the bolts which makes fast the bars, had been by a previous operation sawed off. The prisoners who were in this room were removed to those parts of the prison in which the requisites for confining them in chains are situate.

From the Boston Commercial Gazette of Monday.

EFFECTS OF THE LATE STORM.

We subjoin, from papers received on Saturday evening and other sources, a number of particulars relative to the late storm, which appears to have been very severe along the Eastern coast, especially at Portland. As the Plymouth and Providence papers of Saturday make no mention of the storm, it is probable that its effects were less disastrous on the south shore.

From the Evening Gazette.

The tide broke through the Dam and along the Roxbury Canal, parallel with the Neck, on the eastern side, in several places, and rushed like a torrent down upon and flooded the low lands. It swept away fences and out-houses, and prostrated the buildings in the vicinity. The water in its impetuous course flooded Northampton street, and carried away about one foot of its surface, and dashed down into the plain between that street and the town of Roxbury, near Lewis's Cordage Manufactory, did a great deal of injury to the Rope Walks and dwelling houses. These low habitations were tenanted by the families of persons engaged in the Manufactory. Some of the buildings were low, and others of two stories in height. The water flooded the ten-feet dwellings so suddenly, that not one of the families had time to remove a particle of furniture. The water this morning stood nearly six feet over the floors. About eighty women and children were taken in boats to the houses on more elevated ground—and the inhabitants of several other houses were driven from the lower stories into the upper.

We understand a beautiful and accomplished young lady, an orphan, from the South, whose name we are not at liberty to mention, has lately taken the veil and gone into seclusion for life, at the Ursuline Convent, Mount Benedict; resigning a large fortune to the disposal of the Catholic Priest.—*Boston Traveller.*

A Mr. Jones, of Pittsburgh, principal clerk in a respectable house in that city, lately committed suicide under circumstances which excited universal surprise; as he was doing well in life, and much respected; and was not known to be subject to hypochondriac feelings. He went to his home at ten o'clock in the evening, accompanied by a gentleman, who noticed nothing unusual in his demeanor. He entered his parlour, seated himself by a table, drew out a pistol from his pocket, and blew out his Brains. He died instantly, without falling from his chair.

Pittsburgh, Penn. March 26.—The navigation of our rivers commenced on the 22d of February, just four weeks ago yesterday, and during those four weeks 65 steam boats have arrived here, and 70 have departed.

On Saturday last, Mr. Blanchard launched a Steam Boat, intended for the navigation of the Allegheny river. She is ninety feet long, and seventeen feet wide, and is calculated for the conveyance of passengers and freight. She was built for a company in Pittsburgh, Meadville, and Kittaning. Mr. Blanchard has stipulated that she shall not draw more than ten inches with her engine, water, wood, and furniture on board; and more than 24 inches, with forty tons of freight, and one hundred passengers. She is built upon the same plan that has succeeded, we believe, on the Connecticut river. If this boat answers the expectations of the builder, a new era will have arrived in our steam boat navigation.—We pretend to no great judgment in such matters, but after the best examination and consideration we could give it, we believe it will succeed.

From the Rutherfordton, N. C. Spectator of March 12.

SHOCKING TRANSACTION.—We have been informed from a source which leaves no room to doubt its authenticity, that on the 11th ult. an outrage was committed in Union District, S. C. at which every feeling of humanity must blush at the conviction, that the affections of a son could become so vile, and for the purpose of securing *gain*, could deliberately become a parent's murderer! The circumstances as related to us are these: Mr. David Symmes, who has for a long time kept the bridge across the Tiger, in Union, had some altercation with his son, David Symmes, jr. on Christmas day, who collated and threw him down and stamped upon the breast of the old gentleman in a most brutal manner. Upon his recovery he declared, that from the unkind abuse which he had received he was determined to destroy a will which he had made, and by which he had bequeathed the principal part of his property to this son. The son on learning that a lawyer had been sent for to execute a new will, took means to frustrate the design of his father, by bribing of the negroes, the property of which himself—*to murder him before he had time to alter his Will!* According three of the negroes repaired to the the old man slept, and with their axes him in the face, just below his eyes, and some blow cut off his fingers which he ed to protect his head; they struck blows, by which they cut off his arm, left their victim, as they thought, dead. evel survived several days. The of this atrocious act were immediately out; suspicion fell on young Symmes, slaves of the family, the negroes confessed guilt, and said that their young master mised to those that struck the blow piece, and to those who stood as a portionate sum for the services they der in the perpetration of this unholy jury of inquest held on the body, pronounced that the deceased came to his wounds which he received from the negroes, and the bruises which had previously inflicted by his son. Three of were hung on the 4th inst. and the child committed to prison to await his

Trenton, March 27.—The books tions to the contemplated Delaware canal, were opened in Trenton on the Three hundred and seventy-five subscribed in Trenton on that day. 24th, at Princeton, 400 shares were at New Brunswick, on the 26th about were subscribed. The commissioners journed to meet at Trenton on the next. By the act of incorporation are required to be taken, before the organized; and unless 500 shares within one year from the time of books of subscription, the act becomes null and void.

CONGRESS.

The Senate were on Executive Monday for some hours. The following principal nominations acted on:—

John P. Decatur, nominated at Portsmouth, *rejected.*

—— Cushman, as District Attorney mouth, *rejected.*

Samuel Swartwout, Collector at *confirmed.*

In the House of Representatives, presentation of petitions, several were offered, with the unanimous House.

The House then resumed the consideration offered by Mr. M'Duffie, ing a reduction of the pay of the Congress, should the sessions exceed limit. Mr. Coulter concluded his against the resolution. Mr. Everett ed an amendment to the resolution, of the proposition that the session ought not to exceed a certain limit. berry then addressed the House in opposition to the resolution. Mr. defended his resolution against the tacks which had been made upon Wayne obtained the floor, when announced the expiration of the an unsuccessful motion by Mr. pend the rule, so as to continue for engrossment on Saturday.

The House then resolved itself mittee of the Whole on the state and took up the bill to construct Buffalo, by way of Washington, when Mr. A. H. Shepperd addressed mittee, and moved to amend the cate the road in the Middle Route was then made by Mr. Potts to enacting words, in order to re-open debate, after which Mr. Polk committee against the bill. After cluded his observations, Mr. Cra the floor, when the committee progress, and the House then

SKETCH OF DEBATE.

Mr. M'DUFFIE's plan for in CONGRESS, by reducing the as the session advances, appears debated with some earnestness in REPRESENTATIVES. We have however, any denial of the state he desires to correct, though speakers seem to fear that scant drawn upon the House by submi remedy as he offers. Mr. EVERE day, signified his approbation of the resolution, but proposed to by limiting the session to four STANBERRY denounced the org as charging a majority of the H public robbers: and added that would vote it a libel. Mr. C state, opposed it in a speech of As the session has produced PENNSYLVANIA eloquence, we cluding remarks:—"He who world that he is actuated by and is not impelled by the nobler nature, there is no reason why believed; and if we make the ledgment, and record against tence of self-condemnation, as can waft the news to other shores ceived as the evidence of our litical experiment. This injury tion would greatly overbalance from the small saving which by the adoption of this resolution any one, because the freedom been abused, would attempt restraint on it. Happily the prevents us. The freedom of speech equally respected; it should be as lantly as the sacred fire was watched virgins in another commonwealth to the violent means adopted by Bonaparte to terminate the free before they could effect their design effect of this resolution is to weaken of the popular branch of our Government to increase the power of the executive provided by the Constitution that of Congress should adjourn beyond without the consent of the other intended to give the popular branch ing voice. If we pass this resolution sessions of Congress to seven years; and beyond that time the able to sit without a new law, negatived by the vote of the Pres lieved the tendency of this resolution to degrade the principles of republicanism said that he had yesterday paid pany with other members, to the many of the conscript fathers of pose in their tombs. He saw the of Clinton and Gerry. On the ter it was recorded, that our country of our country, and that if we that day should be devoted to our country. He stated that there tion of this House who do not but who from anxious investigation pared themselves to decide on fore them. This resolution was tice to them, who had taken no sumption of the time of Congress.

Mr. M'DUFFIE expressed his the construction put upon his nied that it cast any imputation of the House. He said:—"It dishonourable in providing a sion. He hoped that the met boldly, and that it would with the Tariff or any other and been told of the Roman and patriotism. But this was have any pretension to the and Romans, let us come the public duties for nothing

to suppose that this could be the case; ly object was to reduce the pay, that tain time it should be only sufficient actual expenses of members. He d that under the present organization es, and the present system of legisla- shall extend our sessions to six months that the important Congress which war was only in session twenty days four months; and the important Con- ch succeeded, and which had to make rangements consequent on the close of and expensive war, sat no longer.— d to the change in the value of mo- g that one dollar now is equal to a half some years ago. He desired he house to a direct vote on this reso- d should it be rejected, he would in- resolution to reduce the average pay mbers to six dollars per day.

Post.

PHILADELPHIA:

SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1830.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

nt and Clara," a Grecian tale, has hand, and shall receive due atten-

by "G. J. P." is received—also two "Carlos." "Sun Rise," is beautifully ve, and shall have a place.

s," by A., is not rejected.

enigmas are on file—but most of them and intricate as necessarily exclude rtion.

ll be attended to next week.

extracts published in our last, see Philadel- 6, No. 9, February 26th, 1830.

ve before us several publications recent- up,' among which are the following: wego Palladium and Republican Chroni- rinted weekly, at Oswego, N. Y.— Pioneer," at Orono (old Town) Maine a very respectable appearance, and bid ceed. "The Horn of the Green Moun- published at Manchester, Vermont, t boldly, and retorts courteously upon tors who have been spotting and pun- n its Title—The editor throws down let of defiance like a true and valorous determined to maintain his indepen- spite of all opponents.

Philadelphia Advertiser and City Ga- mmenced its career on Tuesday, upon lan.

Times"—a literary and advertizing promising appearance, and calculated pungent matter for liberal readers— r is assisted by a number of literary n of distinguished talents.

ution—An assault was committed on last upon Mr. Freneau, a very re- gentleman, by Mr. Fontagne, who with a cow-skin. On Tuesday Mr. Fon- s arraigned before our City Court, tried, d, and sentenced to pay a fine of $500 o be imprisoned thirty days, and to give or a year, in the sum of five thousand dol- his good behaviour.

committee appointed at a town meeting itizens of the city and county of Phila- on the 21st of March, have reported the their enquiries, in a long account exhi- e wretched state of the poorer class of and the causes which have contributed e results so degrading to that unfortu- tion of the community. The committee their conviction, from a careful examina- he subject, that the wages paid to seam- who work in their own apartments—to to spinners; to folders of printed books; many cases, to those who take in wash- tterly inadequate to their support; often od for a week together, and frequent- two days in each week. The committee he wages of women unencumbered with and allowing for room rent, fire wood, e remains but half a dollar a week, or per annum for food and clothing, and on the presumption of constant employ- Among the multitude thus ground to the inadequate wages, are many widows ll children. The scene of misery is, aggravated, and not unfrequently, by intemperance, which reduces to a mere the means of subsistence for whole fa- ho are thus necessitated to have re- beggary as a succedaneum—to say no- the temptation to steal, in order to horrors of starvation.

enes of distress and suffering which may seed in the dwellings of women who de- their labor for support, resulting from te wages, are of the most afflicting kind; n substantiate this more satisfactorily fact, that a sick husband and three or dren must be maintained by spooling, at or twenty-five cents per 100 skeins—by &c. at twenty-five cents per dozen—or g shirts and pantaloons at 12 1-2 cents The committee, in endeavoring to disco- means of mitigating the distress of fe- orers, suggest the propriety of increas- diversity of female employments, by mpetition, which tends to a pernicious n of wages, would be much diminished. mmittee thus state in their Report:— Committee hope they will be pardoned hing on a subject analagous to the object appointment, although not embraced in . It is to recommend to the most seri- sideration of the benevolent of their fel- ens, the establishment of "a society for g the condition of the poor," by encou- bits of order, regularity and cleanliness persons and apartments; by instructing the most economical mode of cooking d; by inducing them to send their chil- school, and, when arrived at a proper kind them apprentices to useful trades, ging the little surplus of their earnings y have any surplus, in the saving fund; ling them to purchase fuel and other ne- e at reasonable rates; in a word, by in- g on them those principles of that kind ct, which are calculated to elevate them own estimation, and that of society at Societies of this description have pro- e most salutary effects on the comforts als of the poor in various parts of Great

London Sun notices a curious suit institu- re one of the courts of Paris, against l lists, or the funds of the King's house- the Counts de Saur, and Gushennue of the former Senate—for arrearages ns granted by Napolean, but with held restoration of the Bourbons.

On motion of WILLIAM M. MEREDITH, Esq. MORTON M'MICHAEL, Esq. was admitted on Saturday last, to practice as an Attorney in the SUPREME COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Salem Messenger contains a long "Report of the Committee appointed at a meeting of the citizens of the county of Salem, (N. J.) held for the purpose of taking into consideration the conduct and transactions of the Salem and Philadelphia Manufacturing Company."

By a preamble expressing the sense of the meeting on the nature and purposes of the company, and the evident frauds which it imposes on the public, in the nature of its banking paper, the Committee prove, upon investigation and by an examination of the act of incorporation, as applied to this institution, that there is in reality "no such company in existence as the Salem and Philadelphia Manufacturing Company"—and that the imposition of the title, in the form of bank paper, is a fraudulent attempt to pass off upon the illiterate their spurious trash for Philadelphia bank notes. They have discovered that the company is insolvent, having given judgment in favour of Wm. N. Jeffers, Esq. to the whole amount of its property. They show the non-descript nature of this singular institution which has thus been organised, and continues to operate in defiance of law—having neither Directors, Stockholders, or other responsible persons—completely insolvent, yet active in business—concerned in large purchases for the purpose of circulating its own paper, yet never known to receive it again in deposit, or in exchange for its manufactures. The committee therefore in justice to the credit and character of the county of Salem, and state of N. J. and as a duty to themselves, and their fellow citizens, in order to expose the guilty, and prevent the accumulation or extension of its fraudulent impositions, have

Resolved, That in the opinion of the meeting, "The Salem and Philadelphia Manufacturing Company," were incorporated by the Legislature for manufacturing purposes alone, and were never authorised by their charter to issue notes, but on the contrary were expressly prohibited from the exercise of any banking privileges.

Resolved, That from all the information which this meeting have been able to obtain, the Commissioners appointed to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of said Company have never discharged the duties imposed upon them; that Directors have never been duly appointed, or the Company regularly organized.

Resolved, That the individuals therefore, who have been concerned in the issuing of notes, in the form of bank notes, under the name of "The Salem and Philadelphia Manufacturing Company," have assumed a power they do not lawfully possess, counterfeited an authority never conferred upon them, and perpetrated upon the community a deliberate and palpable fraud.

Resolved, That this meeting have not been able to discover who are the stockholders or directors of said company, by whom its operations are controlled, or under what authority those, who style themselves its President and Treasurer, have hitherto acted.

Resolved That a sacred regard to justice, and a due respect to the credit and character of the county of Salem, imperiously demand, an investigation by the judicial tribunals of the State of the proceedings of said Company, that the innocent may not remain the objects of unmerited suspicion, and that those who are guilty may be exposed and punished.

COMMITTEE.

John G. Mason,	Thomas Sinnickson,
William J. Shinn,	Morris Hall.
Joseph Bassett,	Joseph Hancock,
Jacob W. Mulford,	David S. English,
Matthew Keasby,	Isaac English,
John Thompson,	Joseph Bassett, Jun.

On Saturday morning last, about 11 o'clock, a child of Mr. John Otte, of the Northern Liberties, aged 3 years and 5 months, was burned to death. The mother went to market, and left her two children in the yard—she had not been absent more than fifteen minutes, when on her return, it appeared that the children had been burning paper, which communicated to the clothes of one of the children, which was so much injured that it expired about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and the other was also much burned in endeavouring to extinguish the fire.

By an official communication of Mr. Barry, the Postmaster General, to the Senate, it appears that since he has been in office, 491 Postmasters have been removed: In Maine fifteen, New Hampshire fifty-five, Vermont twenty-two, Massachusetts twenty-eight, Rhode Island three, Connecticut twenty, New York one hundred and thirty-one, New Jersey fourteen, Pennsylvania thirty-five, Delaware sixteen, Maryland fourteen, District of Columbia one, Virginia eight, North Carolina four, Georgia two, Alabama two, Mississippi five, Louisiana four.—Tennessee twelve, Kentucky sixteen, Ohio fifty-one, Indiana nineteen, Illinois three, Missouri seven, Florida one, Arkansas two, and Michigan one.

Pottsville is still thronged with visitors and speculators. The coal land in that vicinity still maintains an exorbitant value, and accordingly to those interested in the coal trade, it is likely to do so for a long time to come. An incredible number of buildings have already been erected at the new towns along the Little Valley railroad, and thus far the prospect is one of cheerfulness and promise.

The New York Advertiser of Tuesday mentions eight robberies as having been committed in that city during the previous days. Of the 80 vagrants who were taken up in the neighbourhood of the cock-pit on Saturday night, forty-one have been sent to the penitentiary.

By a late arrival from Liverpool, we are furnished with Liverpool papers of 20th Febuary, and London papers to the 16th. The burning of the English Opera house, one of the most thriving of the London Theatres, is among the prominent articles.

"LONDON, Feb. 16.

Destruction of the English Opera House, and several houses by Fire.—Between one and two o'clock this morning, one of the most alarming fires which we have witnessed for some years in the metropolis, broke out in the English Opera House, in the Strand. So rapid was its progress that in the space of fifteen or twenty minutes from its first discovery, the whole body of the theatre was on fire. The flames ascended in a vast volume, thirty or forty feet above its roof, and spread with a violence which threatened destruction to the whole of the mass of the buildings, which were confined by Exeter-street on the one side, by Catharine-street on the other, and by the Strand in front.

Looking down Exeter-street at one time, the flames were seen passing from house to house, with almost as much rapidity as a fire kindled among stubble. One after another they seemed to be embraced by the flames, until the whole side of Exeter-street, with the exception of that well known tavern, the Fountain, became a burning mass.

No lives were lost, as far as we could ascertain, up to a late hour this morning; but the loss of property must be very great, as from the inflammable nature of the materials in the Theatre and the wind setting nearly north, above houses were thoroughly on fire, and burning furiously before any engine could be brought to play upon them.

The houses as yet consumed are almost all of a reputation which will not excite much regret for their destruction, if we can separate from it our compassion for the proprietor, Mr. Arnold, who we fear must be, although partially, insured, a loser to a very melancholy extent. Not a single article of scenery, dresses, decorations, or properties, have been saved in the theatre; and lit le, if any thing of the property of individuals.

Letters from Constantinople were received at Frankfort on the 13th of February, stating that an agent had left that capital for Teheran, on a secret mission to the Schah of Persia. It is affirmed that the Sultan, before the end of April, will have in his European pachaliks 150,000 disciplined men: they are to be under the command of Hussein Pacha. The British Ambassador holds frequent conferences with the Minister of the Porte.

The Subscription Books of the Camden and Amboy Rail Road were opened on Saturday last, and the whole sum $1,000,000 was subscribed in five minutes. Three merchants of this city and one citizen of New Jersey took all the Shares—and many were disappointed.

UNION CANAL OFFICE.

104 SOUTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

THE following is a Scheme of the Sixth Class, for 1830, Union Canal Lottery. A Lottery, the gains of which this scheme differs from all others, viz: there being ten drawn ballots from the wheel instead of eight, making it more advantageous for adventurers.—Those disposed to venture may depend upon the faithful execution of their orders, as up to the present date we have never known an inclosure to miscarry. All orders must be addressed to REUBEN MANLY & CO. No. 104 South Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.—Mind the price is $9, but we sell at $8.

N. B. We have no connection with the *society of* Lottery Brokers for keeping up the price of tickets.—Tickets are $9, but we sell at $8.

Drawn numbers Fifth Class:—

53 37 30 13 52 23 48 16

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

CLASS NO. SIX, FOR 1830,

To be drawn in the city of Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the 20th of April, 1830. Sixty Number Lottery—Ten Drawn Ballots. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers.

BRILLIANT SCHEME:

1 prize of	$25,000	20 prizes of	$200
1	10,000	35	100
1	5,000	50	60
1	3,000	50	50
1	2,440	100	40
10	1,000	100	30
10	500	250	25
10	400	1700	18
10	300	2520	9
20	250		
14,620 prizes—19,600 blanks.			$239,540

april 3—3t

Drug Store For Sale.

A PERSON desirous of retiring to the country, wishes to dispose of an old established Drug and Apothecary Store, situated in a pleasant and improving neighbourhood, with fixtures, mineral water apparatus, and every thing complete for carrying on the business. The stand will always command a steady and increasing run of custom, by proper attention. The dwelling part of the house will be to let, and it is expected that whoever takes the store will also take the house. For further particulars apply at the office of this paper. april 3—1t*

West Chester Stages Removed from the Western Hotel, to Kittenger's, North 4th Street, PHILADELPHIA.

West Chester Accommodation Stage.

THIS LINE, belonging solely to PETER OSBORNE, is in good order for public accommodation, and will commence operations daily on Monday, the twenty-ninth instant, —and if obliging deportment—careful and expeditious driving—and comfortable Carriages, give any claim to support—the proprietor will look for it from a generous public.

The Line will leave the Green Tree Hotel, West Chester, at 7 o'clock each day of the week, Sunday excepted—and arrive at Leonard Kittenger's, Cross Keys Tavern, North Fourth street, Philadelphia, in good season for dinner. Returning, leave Kittenger's at the same hour, call for passengers at Baldwin Weaver's, Black Horse, Market street, and arrive at West Chester in good season for dinner.

Gentlemen and Ladies from a distance, who wish a conveyance a few miles further than West Chester, may expect the accommodation on favorable terms.—And every reasonable exertion is pledged to give public satisfaction, by PETER OSBORNE.

West Chester, March 27th, 1830 april 3—5t*

MILLINERY.

MRS. J. PATTINSON, No. 131 South Second street, opened an assortment of fashionable millinery, bobbinet and muslin caps, capes, collers, &c. on Thursday the first of April.

april 3—1t*

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber presents his acknowledgements to his customers and the public for the liberal encouragement he has received, and respectfully solicits its continuance. His stock at present consists of a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, principally of his own manufacture, and will be sold low for cash. Amongst which are gentlemen's fine copper nailed boots for $2 50; ladies' everlasting slippers, for 87½, to $1 25, with a good assortment of children, Misses and boys' boots and shoes.

Shoes of any description, made to measure, and warranted good. SAMUEL D. BREED,

april 3—tf No. 6 North Sixth street.

Fashionable Spring Goods.

E. FAUSSET, No. 25 South Second street, has just received, and offers for sale, a handsome assortment of Spring Goods; among which are rich, changeable, and brocade silks; gros des ladies; gros de Naples; Egyptian crape; Bagdad and Thibet shawls of entire new style; Leonidas, blond, gauze, and barege veils; elegant French embroideries, unbleached lawn for bonnets; very superior black bombazeens; merino shawls and scarfs, best quality; French painted muslins and chintzes, with an extensive assortment of seasonable goods all of which will be sold low. april 3—3t*

SHOEMAKER & LOVE,

NO. 6 DECATUR STREET,

HAVE received per late arrivals and through Auction, an extensive assortment of desirable goods in their line, comprising the following kinds, to which they respectfully invite the attention of their friends and the public. Imperial Saxony blue and black cloths, do. do. worsted greens, browns, olives, extra super light and dark browns and citrons.

Also, just opened, one case assorted cassimeres, comprising blues, black, drab, brown, dove colour, lawn, cinnamon, Navarino, drab, steel, and other mixtures.—Ladies' cloths: such as dark and light blue, black, bronze, green, claret, scarlet, brown and mixtures; one package new style London Marseilles.

Also, on hand, a general assortment of superfine, middle and low priced, blue, black, and every variety of fancy coloured cloths, from $1 50 to $12 per yard, blue, black, and fancy coloured and mixt cassimeres, silk, silk velvet, valencia, toulinet, and Marseilles vestings, scarf twist, gilt and other buttons, red, drab, and mixt paddings, Dundee canvass, circassians, rattinets, patent threads, Italian sewings, &c. &c. with a variety of other seasonable goods for sale at a small advance for cash or approved credit, by SHOEMAKER & LOVE,

april 3—3t Cloth Store, No. 6 Decatur street.

Drawing of the Union Canal Lottery, OF PENNSYLVANIA, CLASS NO. 5, FOR 1830.

THE subscribers, Commissioners appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to superintend the Drawing of the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 5, for 1830, do hereby certify, that the following are the Numbers which were this day drawn from the fifty-four placed in the wheel, viz:

53 37 30 13 52 23 48 16

And that the said numbers were drawn in the order in which they stand above; that is to say, No 53, No. 30, first that was drawn; No. 37, was the No. 52, was the was the third; No. 13, was the No. 23, was the seventh; No. 52, was the sixth; No. 30, was the fifth; No. 48, was the eighth, and City of Philadelphia, this

Witness our hands, at 26th day of March, 1830. DREW PETTIT,
ROBERT PATTERSON,
CLEMENT C. BIDDLE,
THOMAS P. ROBERTS.

Attest—JOHN TOLBERT, Secretary.

YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers.

Philadelphia, March 26, 1830. april 3—1t

ALMANACK.

1830. APRIL.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES.
3 SATURDAY,	5 42	6 18	11 37	
4 SUNDAY,	5 41	6 19	- -	
5 MONDAY,	5 40	6 20	0 42	
6 TUESDAY,	5 38	6 22	1 19	
7 WEDNESDAY,	5 37	6 23	1 49	
8 THURSDAY,	5 36	6 24	2 19	
9 FRIDAY,	5 34	6 26	d 38	

MARRIED.

On the 1st ult. by Rev. Mr. Force, Mr. ISRAEL L. FISH, of this city, to Miss ELIZABETH WEBSTER, of New Jersey.

On Wednesday evening, the 24th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Dodge, Mr. THOMAS F. KEELER, late of Pemberton, N. J. to Miss SARAH ANN BAVIS, of this city.

On Thursday evening last, the 25th ult. by the Rev. William E. Ashton, RICHARD H. BENSON, to Miss ANN C. daughter of John Fernsler, all of this city.

At Green street Meeting House, on the 25th ultimo, JOHN HUDSON, Jr., of Friendsville, Susquehanna County, Pa., to SUSANNA CARMALT, of this city.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Ashbel Green, D. D., Mr. WILLIAM T. DONALDSON, to Miss MARY, daughter of George Thomson, Esq. all of this city.

On the evening of the 25th ult. by the Rev. Anthony Atwood, Mr. ZACHEUS BOWEN, of Maryland, to Miss REBECCA MASON, of this city.

On Thursday, the 25th ult. by Rev. Dr. Livingston, Mr. JESSE BROOKE, to Miss CATHARINE BOOTS, both of Delaware County.

On the 25th ult. by Rev. Dr. Livingston, Mr. JOHN SISLER, of Montgomery County, to Miss FRANCES VAN DENSLIER.

On Monday, the 15th ultimo, by the Rev. Jacob C. Sears, Mr. JACOB JOHN KATES, to Miss SARAH ANN D. BIGNELL, all of this city.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. John L. Grant, Rev. ABRAM O. HALSEY, Pastor of the Reformed D. Church, in Bucks County, to Miss ELIZABETH VANARSDALL, of this city.

On the 25th ult. by Elder Joseph H. Kennard, Mr. JAMES LEWIS, to Miss ANN KASLEY, both of Chester County.

On the 25th ult. by Elder Joseph H. Kennard, Mr. GEORGE G. BAKER, to Miss MARIA BISHOP, of Delaware County.

At New York, on the morning of the 29th ultimo, by the Rev. Dr. Knox, Mr. AUGUSTUS VAN AMRINGE, of Philadelphia, to Miss ELEANOR, daughter of the late George Youle, Esq. of the former place.

DIED.

On Monday, the 22d ult. of pulmonary consumption, Miss MARGARET LIVINGSTON, in the 20th year of her age.

On Wednesday, the 24th ult. JOHN WALTERS.

On the 11th of March, at Mount Pleasant, the Country Seat of Capt. Charles Arbuckle, near Lewisburgh, Greenbriar County, Virginia, of pulmonary consumption, Miss CATHARINE WARREN, youngest daughter of Major James C. Warren, formerly of this city.

On the 27th ult. after a short but severe illness, in the 47th year of his age, Mr. JONATHAN NORTHROP.

On Saturday, the 27th ult. in the 27th year of her age, after a lingering and painful illness, which she bore with christian fortitude and resignation, ESTHER B. WILKINSON, consort of William Wilkinson, Esq.

On Seventh-day, the 27th ultimo, JACOB BENNETT, son of William B. Fling, aged about 2 years and 6 months.

On the 29th ult. Mrs. LOUISA MATHEW, consort of Mr. Simon Mathew, in the 22d year of her age.

"Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."

On Thursday morning, GEORGE CARLTON, in the 53d year of his age.

On Thursday morning, REBECCA RODMAN, daughter of Thomas B. Prichett.

Suddenly, on Thursday afternoon, the 31st ult. in the 47th year of his age, Mr. FREDERICK ROSS.

On the 22d of March, at his residence, in Calvert County, Maryland, JOHN B. CHEW, Esq. in the 59th year of his age.

On Tuesday morning, 30th ult. JOSEPH WATSON O'BRIEN, in the 19th year of his age.

On the 29th ult. in the 34th year of his age, Mr. WILLIAM LEWIS.

On Monday morning, the 29th ult. at her residence in Germantown, Miss MARY DONALDSON, daughter of the late Joseph Donaldson, Esq. of this city.

On the 29th ultimo, in the 34th year of his age, Mr. WILLIAM LEWIS.

On Saturday morning last, 27th ult. WILLIAM M. CROSS, M. D. of Virginia.

At Liverpool, (England) on the 27th January, Mrs. MAURY, consort of James Maury, Esq late Consul of the United States for that port.

In Bedford, on Saturday morning, the 27th ultimo, JOHN TOD, one of the Associate Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

At Burlington, N. J. on Saturday, the 27th ult. at 11 o'clock, P. M. after a short illness, which she submitted to without a murmur, Mrs. MARY ELLIS, wife of Charles Ellis, in the 58th year of her age.

At Gram's Mill, Indiana, on the 1st of October last, Mrs. CINTHY GRAM, in the 25th year of her age. Her death was occasioned by taking too large a portion of laudanum, being unacquainted with its effects, which caused her to sleep 36 hours, when she expired.

DIED, March 17, GARAFILIA MOHALBY, a Greek of Ipsea, aged 13. The fortune, character and fate of this lamented child possess an uncommon degree of interest. Few lives, which have been as short as hers, have been so full of thrilling incident; and her disposition and qualities were peculiarly calculated to deepen the sympathies in her favor, which her history could not fail to excite. She was born in Ipsera, and her parents were among the most respectable of the Islanders. When she was about seven years of age, the place of her nativity was totally destroyed by the Turks. Saved by almost a miracle from violent death, she fell into the hands of the enemy, was separated from her grandmother and sister, taken to Smyrna, and there was ransomed by an American merchant, to whose knees she clung for protection in the street. This gentleman took her home with him, and became so much engaged by her intelligence and amiableness, that he determined to send her to his relations in Boston, in order that she might receive, at his expense, an accomplished education in a free and undistracted land. Garafilia arrived in this city in the year 1827, was immediately domesticated in the family of her liberator's father, and very soon found her way into all their hearts. She won affection as by magic. Her protector knew no distinction in his feelings between her and his own daughters—he was her father—they were sisters. She was so mild and gentle, so free from selfishness, so attentive to the wants of others, so ready to prefer their wishes to her own, so submissive and tractable, and withal so bright and cheerful—the beauty of her mind and morals harmonized so completely with the grace, and truly Grecian loveliness of her person, that it was impossible to know, and not become strongly attached to her. Her masters were much older than her years, and so considerate in every respect, that far from being a burden, she could hardly be said to have been a care to her adopted father. Without stepping over the strictest bounds of truth, it may be asserted, that the first grief which she brought into his house, was when she sickened and died. Her constitution had never been a strong one. Toward the close of the past winter, she exhibited the symptoms of a rapid decline.—During her illness the singular submissiveness of her character was remarkably developed. She uttered no complaint, was grateful for the least attention, and her only anxiety seemed to be to avoid giving trouble to any one. Her mental faculties remained clear to the last, and till within a few days of her death, she read daily in her bible, which she always kept close by her side or under her pillow. She died without a struggle, and apparently without a pang.—*Boston Com. Gaz.*

GEORGE TAGG,

NO. 11 North Second street, (between Market and Arch,) respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has lately received a fresh supply of seasonable dry goods, amongst which are, all sizes of silk and cotton cassimere shawls, merino, and Norwich do., slate, drab, and brown pongees, cloths, cassimeres and vestings, &c. cheap for cash. Also, an assortment of cheap CARPETING. 4th mo. 3—3t*

MEDICAL SPECIFIC FOR THE CONSUMPTION.

DR. RAFINESQUE, Professor of Medical Botany, &c. the original inventor and proprietor of the PULMEL, has lately taken the concern into his own hand and established in Philadelphia a CHEMICAL MANUFACTORY of Syrup, Balsam, Wine, Chocolate, Essence, Powders, &c. of PULMEL, sold at $1 for 60 doses, with a large discount for cash and wholesale.

The PULMEL is safe and efficient, mild and palatable Remedy for CONSUMPTION, and nothing [illegible] within years cured or relieved 500 persons from Boston to New Orleans, being taken inwardly and inhaled.

Just published by him, the PULMIST; or, the Art to cure the Consumption. Price one dollar; sent free of postage to any part of the United States. He practices exclusively as a Patient in Diseases of the Lungs. Ample written Consultation on Specific Cases, $10, Verbal ones, 5; Visits, 1.

The PULMEL and the Work sold in Philadelphia by Brown, Burgin, Carpenter, Fullerton, Garretson, Garrigues, Hart, Klett, Mackenzie, Marshall, Morris, Reakirt, Reynolds, Roesdt, Scattergood, Shepard, Yarnall, and other Druggists. Pamphlet on the Pulmel given gratis by them. april 3—tf

WANTED,

TWO apprentices to the Oak Coopering Business. Apply to JAMES LOUGHEAD, at the Crooked Billet Wharf. april 2—3t

ELIAS HICKS.

J. W. STEEL'S Engraving of ELIAS HICKS, second edition, for sale at No. 43 Sassom street, above Eighth, price 25 cents.

The drawing originated through esteem for that ILLUSTRIOUS INDIVIDUAL, and as it was thought probable there would be those fond of perpetuating the recollection of his features in their minds, the print was engraved therefrom, and is now offered to the friends of E. H. of every denomination, as an external memento of distinguished excellence and purity.

mar. 27—3t*

Baker's Intelligence Office,

Established in May, 1811.

NO. 3 Franklin Place, Procures Houses and Parts, Boarders, Partners, Clerks, Overseers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Farmers, Gardeners, Coachmen, Waiters, Stage Drivers, Grooms, Bar Keepers, Ostlers, Porters, House Keepers, Wet Nurses, Seamstresses, Chamber and Child's Maids, Men and Women Cooks, Travelling Men and Women, Dairy Maids, Bound Children and Bought servants.

For sale, the time of a good coloured Girl, 18 years old, and 10 to serve.

Persons having Real Estate to sell or let, will find it to their interest to enter it gratis. mar. 27—4t*

FRIENDS' EARLY WRITINGS.

MARCUS T. C. GOULD, Philadelphia, and ISAAC T. HOPPER, *New York*, have now in the press, to be published on the 15th instant, the works complete of WILLIAM BAYLEY, from the London edition, 1675, small quarto, about 750 pages.

These writings will be printed upon fine paper, and type entirely new, and will occupy about 400 large octavo pages. Price to subscribers, in sheets $1 00. In good leather binding, $1 25. To non-subscribers, $1 50.

The high reputation which the character of BAYLEY is known to have sustained for more than a century and a half and the liberal terms now proposed for the *first American edition* of his able writings, are considered sufficient to ensure a respectable subscription from the admirers of true *Quakerism*, in its *ancient simplicity*, with whatever party or sect the late schism may have identified them.

To those who have been, or are at present patrons of the *Friend, or Advocate of Truth*, the publishers would more directly appeal, not only for their countenance and support in the present expensive publication, but for the continuance of such friendly aid as may be necessary to carry into successful effect the following objects, viz.—the *re-publication*, (in a regular and uniform series,) *of all the early writings of the Society of Friends*, which the present members of this religious community may think worthy of preservation.—Among these venerable relics of the departed fathers, are many valuable works, and in them, as in a deserted quarry, many brilliant gems, which, but for the fostering care of the present generation, might remain concealed from those of future ages, as they have, comparatively, from the last few generations that have passed. Some of the works here alluded to are so extremely scarce, as to have been seen by few members of the society in this country, there being, perhaps, not more than one or two copies to be found in the United States, and these so mutilated and defaced by use, and the hand of time, as to be scarcely legible to those who have access to them.

To rescue, then, from these mouldering records, their choicest treasures, and thus perpetuate, in a faithful transcript, those pure principles and precepts for which the early members of the society of Friends were so eminently distinguished, is believed to be highly laudable in their descendants, and a duty which they owe, not only to the memory of their worthy ancestors, and their exalted virtues, but to themselves, and their posterity.

To obviate, therefore, as far as practicable, every difficulty that may arise, and to remove every ground of complaint which may prove a cause of stumbling to the most fastidious, the annexed plan is now proposed.

FIRST.—To issue, in connexion with the *Friend*, or *Advocate of Truth*, as now in progress, so fast as Friends think advisable, all the tracts, pamphlets, testimonies, &c. too small for separate volumes—thus preserving them in an unbroken series, to be bound yearly, in volumes of 416 pages each.

SECOND.—If approved by the society, to publish, from time to time, as now proposed in relation to WILLIAM BAYLEY, the works of *George Fox*, William Penn, George Whitehead, Robert Barclay, Isaac Penington, Samuel Fisher, Thomas Taylor, Francis Howgill, Edward Burroughs, James Parnell, Richard Hubberthorn, William Dewsbury, Stephen Crisp, Thomas Story, John Fothergill, and others, in such order and form as the current of public sentiment may suggest.

THIRD.—To preserve a uniformity of page, type, binding, paper, price, &c.

FOURTH.—To avoid the imputation of garbling, or unfairness in selections, the works shall be given entire —unless, as a Society, *Friends* shall unite in appointing a committee to decide upon parts to be omitted, as local in their bearing, or applicable only to the peculiar circumstances of the society at the time they were written. (It is to be hoped that this measure may be adopted.)

FIFTH.—That the work may rest exclusively upon its own merits—that all may be supplied who wish it, and none be compelled or required to take it longer than their inclinations or circumstances may render expedient—it is to be supplied at the lowest price which individual enterprise will justify, viz:—$1 00 for every 400 octavo pages, with the price of binding added, leaving it at all times optional with patrons, to take all, or any particular volume, which they may designate.

SIXTH.—That Friends may have an opportunity to manifest their feelings and views upon the subject, and that the publishers may form a more correct estimate of the probable extent of patronage which the works may command, this prospectus is now issued. And it is requested, that those who are disposed to countenance the undertaking, should make it manifest through the medium now presented, by subscribing to any, or all the works above mentioned. Returns may be made to the publishers, or to any agent for the *Friend*, or Advocate of Truth, in the United States.

It will be readily perceived, by those who are at all acquainted with the expense of publishing, that these terms are altogether liberal and fair; and that, considering the unusually large pages proposed, the average price is *less than half the sum* usually demanded for similar works published by subscription. Nor could the publishers offer such terms, had they not a very strong assurance, that most of their present subscribers, two thousand in number, will approve the plan suggested.

That a more correct idea may be formed of the manner in which these publications are to be executed, reference is given to the works of *William Shewen*, now publishing in the *Friend, or Advocate of Truth*, as the same size of page and type, will be preserved throughout. The volumes will be delivered, free of expense, to subscribers, by the publishers, or their agents, at which time, *and not before*, payment will be expected.

After the appearance of the works of BAYLEY, the time for which is already fixed, the frequency of emission will depend entirely upon the extent of patronage, as it can hardly be expected that such works will appear before a willingness is manifested by the public to receive and pay for them. This much, however, is promised, that no work shall be kept from the press after the amount of subscription shall be equal to the cost of paper and printing.

☞ Every sixth copy, or the price thereof in cash, will be given to agents and others who obtain subscriptions, and comply with the terms herein stated.

April 3—1t

FRIENDS' BOOK STORE,

Or general depository for the Ancient and Modern writings of the Society of Friends,

By Isaac T. Hopper, 420 Pearl st. New York.

M. T. C. GOULD, *Philadelphia*, and ISAAC T. HOPPER, *New York*, are now making arrangements, by which they will be enabled to keep up a general and very extensive assortment of all such books, as are interesting to the society of FRIENDS; together with *school-books, stationary, blank-books, wrapping, writing*, and *printing-paper, &c. &c.*

In addition to their present stock, they have in press the writings of WILLIAM SHEWEN; and the works complete of WILLIAM BAYLEY, originally embraced in about 750 pages, small quarto. They will also publish in the course of a few months, the works of ISAAC PENINGTON, comprised in four quarto volumes of about 2000 pages, and probably those of GEORGE FOX, now found in about 4000 pages, folio.

They have also in the press at the present time, a second edition of THE QUAKER, consisting of 1200 octavo pages, to which they will, in the course of a few weeks, add another volume, embracing a number of unpublished sermons, by ELIAS HICKS, some of which were delivered a few weeks before his decease. This volume will, probably, embrace a variety of other interesting matter, connected with his life, ministry, and death. To those who have the previous series of the QUAKER, this work may be considered the *fifth volume*, and will be bound to match the regular sets—to others, it will be sold separately, if required, or in connexion with those volumes only, which are made up of the sermons of ELIAS HICKS, viz: the *first* and *fourth* of the QUAKER. In relation to this, other particulars will soon be given. In the mean time, the attention of the society is particularly invited to a prospectus now in circulation, for the works of WILLIAM BAYLEY, and others; and also, to a catalogue commenced in the 15th and completed in the 14th number of "the Friend, or Advocate of Truth," for 1830. This catalogue will enumerate a variety of the *ancient works* now on hand, and a number of those of more modern date; and will, no doubt, be interesting and useful to many patrons of the above establishment. april 3—3t

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA, CLASS NO. 6, FOR 1830,

TO be drawn in the city of Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the 20th of April, 1830. Sixty-four Number Lottery—Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$25,000	is	$25,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	5,000		5,000
1	3,000		3,000
1	2,440		2,440
10	1,000		10,000
10	500		5,000
10	400		4,000
10	300		3,000
20	250		5,000
35	200		7,000
50	100		5,000
50	60		3,000
50	50		2,500
100	40		4,000
100	30		3,000
250	25		6,250
1700	18		30,600
12250	9		110,250
14620 Prizes, 19600 Blanks,	34,220 Tickets, at $7 00, is		$239,540

In the above Scheme, formed by the ternary combination of 60 numbers, making 34,220 tickets, and the drawing of 10 ballots, there will be 120 Prizes, each having three of the drawn numbers on them; 2250 each having two of them on; and 12,250 each having one only of them on; and also, 19,600 tickets having none of the drawn numbers on, being blanks.

To determine the fate of these prizes and blanks, the 60 numbers, from 1 to 60 inclusive, will be severally placed in a wheel on the day of the drawing, and 10 of them will be drawn out at random; and that ticket having on it as a combination, the 1st, 2d and 3d numbers drawn from the wheel will be entitled to the capital prize of $25,000

That having on it the 4th, 5th and 6th, to	10,000
That having on it the 7th, 8th and 9th, to	5,000
That having on it the 7th, 9th and 10th, to	3,000
That having on it the 8th, 9th and 10th, to	2,440
Those 10 tickets having on them the 2d, 7th and 9th; 2d, 7th and 10th; 2d, 8th and 9th; 2d, 8th and 10th; 2d, 9th and 10th; 6th, 7th and 10th, 6th, 8th and 9th, 6th, 8th and 10th; 6th, 9th and 10th; 7th, 8th and 10th, each	1,000
Those 10 tickets having on them the 5th, 6th and 9th, 5th, 6th and 10th; 5th, 7th and 9th; 5th, 7th and 9th; 5th, 7th and 10th; 5th, 8th and 9th; 5th, 8th and 10th; 5th, 9th and 10th; 6th, 7th and 8th; 6th, 7th and

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

The following lines, composed by the celebrated Irish Patriot, Arthur O'Connor, were distributed by him, in hand bills, on his way to confinement in Fort George, in Scotland, 1798.

The pomp of courts, and pride of kings,
I prize above all earthly things,
I love my country; but the king,
Above all men his praise I sing:
The royal banners are display'd,
And may success the standard aid.

I fain would banish far from hence,
'The rights of man and common sense;'
Confusion to his odious reign,
That foe to princes—Thomas Paine:
Defeat and ruin seize the cause
Of France, its liberties and laws.

To one unacquainted with the clue of this piece, it would appear to be a full renunciation of those chimeras of liberty which he had long been assiduously laboring to establish; but to understand correctly the real object of the writer, the first line of the second verse should be read immediately after the first line of the first and thus continuing throughout to connect the corresponding lines of each verse.

The Frenchman's Receipt for Killing Fleas.

"Dat your meaning meet no check,
Put larsh chain about him neck;
Den of neighbors get one host,
And drag him vid main strength to post;
Put one twish about his snout,
Vid poudrose levre ope his mou',
Maugre all his kicks and flounces;
Put gunpoudre two tree ounces
Into his troat, he cry no louder,
Den put fier poker to de poudre,
So blow him for his mad caprices
Into—ha, ha!—ten tousand pieces!"

An Answer is Requested to the Following.

A landed man, two daughters had
And both were very fair,
To each he gave a piece of ground,
One round the other square;
At twenty shillings an acre just,
Each piece its value had,
The shillings that did compass each,
For it exactly paid—
If cross a shilling be an inch,
As it is very near,
Which was the greater fortune, at a
Who had the round or square? W.

Answer to a Question in the Saturday Evening Post of the 20th ult.

24 years was ⅜ of his life and he was 64 years old when he died.

Because if he lived ⅜ of his life after he was married, he must have lived ⅝ before he was married. Then if 24 years (which he lived before he was married) is ⅜, 8 is ⅛ and 64 is 8-8.

This question was answered mentally by 12 pupils separately in the New Hope Monitorial School in the above manner. The youngest child who answered the question was 10 years old, and the eldest 14.

A RIDDLE.

I am a word of six letters, I was used in ancient times as a messenger of love, I am beloved by every body. My 2d 2d and 6th, is a spirituous liquor. My 3d 5th 6th and 4th, is to depart. My 1st 4th and 6th, is a small enclosure. My 6th 5th 1st and 4th, is a kind of bird. My 5th 1st 4th and 6th, is to unclose or unlock. My 2 and 6th is a preposition. My 3d and 5th is a verb. My 6th 2d and 1st, is to pinch off with the nails. My 1st 2d and 3d, is an oblong mass of lead. My 1st 2d 6th and 4th, is a tree. My 3d 4th 6th 1st and 5th, is a man of a particular turn of mind. My 1st 2d and 6th is a piece of wood driven into a hole. My 1st and 5th, is a river. My 1st 2d and 3d, is an animal. My 5th and 6th, is a preposition. My 1st 2d and 4th, is what we are all fond of. My 3d and 4th, is a word used by cart drivers. My 2d and 5th, is a nymph transformed into a cow. Pray what am I? R. F. W.

ENIGMA.

I am a word of 4 letters, sometimes I see the soldier wearied, sometimes I am an assistant of the little God Cupid, and sometimes the exposer of cowardice. My 3d 4th 2d and 1st, is the order of the day, among merchants. My 1st 2d and 4th, is a kitchen utensil used for cooking. My 4th 2d and 1st, is a plaything generally used by school boys. My 3d 2d and 4th, is an enemy to temperance societies and an outcast to all.—Take me as I am and you will find me a very civil creature. S.

CROSS READINGS.

To be seen, at Maelzel's room—the celebrated Col Pluck—who swallowed—200 rats at the office of the Daily Chronicle, at 3 cents per piece.

Was found last week—the steeple of the State House—in the dock at Spruce street wharf.

Ran away on Thursday last—the back part of a house, situate—in the mouth of the Anaconda.

A coal mine was discovered some time since in—the lobby of the Walnut street Theatre—its head was chopped off—without further notice. T. B. D.

CONUNDRUMS.

1. Why is Paris like the letter F. It is the Capital of France.
2. What Town in Devonshire will denote a woman making a wry face. Cockermouth.
3. Why is the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland like a man inquiring the hour of the day. He is as-king for the time.
4. How many sides are there to a tree. Two, inside and outside.
5. If a woman were to change her sex of what religion would she be. He-then (heathen.)
6. Why is a pig with a curled tale like the Ghost in Hamlet. It can a tail (tale) unfold. A. J. D.

IN LIQUOR.

A fellow, the other evening entered a distillery in this city for the purpose of stealing—or getting drunk, it is not known which. Blundering about in the dark, he fell into a cistern of warm water, where he remained all night up to the chin in liquor, tantalized with the savoury fumes of New England, but unable to taste a drop. He was taken out in the morning, pretty well coddled.—*Boston Mercury.*

A gentleman who was not overstocked with intellect, while reading the doings of our State Legislature, remarked that he "should not much like to be appointed as a *standing* committee man;" "why" enquired another; "because," said he, "I had much rather sit than stand, and who would want to stand up during all the sessions of Legislature! conscience, I would'nt!"

We have seldom heard a more singular apology for setting fire to a building than that which was offered by a school boy, by whose agency it appears, the School House in Augusta, Maine, was lately burnt to the ground. He is represented as a child of 'simple wit,' and the only reason he gave for the incendiary act, was, that he had 'had schooling enough this cold weather.' The house is said to have been very old, and few would have regretted its destruction if the books of the scholars had been saved. But they were all lost with the exception of those belonging to two or three boys, including the one mentioned above. His statement of the manner in which he lighted the fire is, that the wood did not burn quick, so he piled up the books and set them a blazing, and,' said he, 'I burnt Bill Pettingill's *first*, 'cause he's all the time a plagueing me.—*Boston Commentator.*

SALT TRADE OF THE NEGROES.

Cada Mosto was informed that there was a place called Tegazza, about six days' journey from Hoden, where large quantities of salt were dug up every year and carried on camels to Timbuctoo, and thence to the empire Melli, belonging to the negroes. On arriving there the merchants disposed of their salt in the course of eight days, and then returned with their gold. He was assured, that in the countries under the equator, certain seasons of the year were so excessively hot, that the blood of the inhabitants would putrify if it were not for the salt, and they would all die. From Melli the salt was carried on men's heads to the border of a certain water; whether, sea, lake, or river, Cada Mosto was unable to ascertain. When arrived at the water side, the proprietors of the salt placed their shares in heaps, in a row, at small distances, setting each a particular mark on his own heap; and this being done, the whole company retired half a day's journey from the place. Then the other negroes, who were the purchasers of the salt, and who seemed to be the inhabitants of certain islands, but who would not on any account allow themselves to be seen or spoken with, came in boats to the place where the heaps of salt were placed, and after laying a sum of gold on each heap as its price, retired on their return. When they were gone, the owners of the salt came back; and if the quantity on the heaps was satisfactory to them, they took it away and left the salt; if not, they left both and withdrew again. "In this manner," says Cada Mosto, "they carry on their traffic, without seeing or speaking to each other; and this custom is very ancient among them, as has been affirmed to me for truth by several merchants of the desert, both Moors and Azanhaji, and other creditable persons.—*Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia.*

WATER PROOF LEATHER.—In this season of the year the following process for rendering leather water proof may be acceptable to our readers:—Take of rosin 16 lbs., of tallow 51 lbs., which are to be boiled together in one gallon of linseed oil until the rosin is perfectly dissolved and mixed with the tallow and oil: to this add 1 1-2 lb. of spirits of turpentine, in which has been previously dissolved about an ounce and a half of Indian rubber. This composition is suited for rubbing into the soles of boots and shoes, and will render them perfectly water proof; but for the upper leathers of such articles, and for harness and other leather, the following composition is proposed:—Take of neat's-foot oil one gallon, of tallow 61 lbs., of hog's lard 11 lbs., which being boiled together until perfectly mixed, must be allowed to cool; and after its having become cold, add to the composition 3 lbs. of the spirits of turpentine, in which 3 oz. of caoutchouc or Indian rubber has been dissolved.

SCHOOL OF FLORA

From the Medical Flora of the United State

[COPY RIGHT SECURED.]

CYPRIPEDIUM LUTEUM.

ENGLISH NAME—Yellow Ladies' Slipper.

VULGAR NAMES—Mocasin Flower, Yellows, Bleeding Heart, American Valerian, Yellow Umbil, Male Mervine, Noah's Ark, &c.

Genus CYPRIPEDIUM—Perigone symphogyne concrete with the germen at the base, with five unequal sepals or divisions, superior and often colored; the innermost or labellum larger, different, ventricose, split.—Central pillar or gonophore bearing two Anthers and a terminal lobe.

Species C. LUTEUM—Stem leafy, leaves broad, often acute and pubescent, flowers with the labellum shorter than the other sepals, saccate and compressed, two inner sepals linear spiral and very long, terminal central lobe deltoid nearly obtuse.

DESCRIPTION—Roots perennial, with many long, thick, fleshy cylindrical and flexuose fibres, of a pale yellowish cast, diverging horizontally from the caudex. Stems one to five from the same caudex, simple, erect, often pubescent and angular, rising one or two feet, three to seven leaves, and one to three flowers. Leaves alternate, sessile, sheathing, ovate or oblong acute pubescent or smooth, but always entire, and with many parallel nerves, green above, paler beneath.

Flowers sessile, when more than one, each has a bracteal leaf. Germen concrete or inferior, green, cylindrical, often curved. Perigone with five unequal and different sepals, called petals by the Linnæan Botanists: two are external oblong or lanceolate, acute, longer than the labellum and green; two are internal, longer, narrower, spirally contorted and green: the fifth or innermost and lower, called Labellum, is totally different from the others, shorter but larger, yellow with or without red spots, hollow like a bag, convex beneath, rounded in front, split above with inflexed margins. Style and stamina concrete in the centre, above the german, forming a central pillar, flattened above into an oblong deltoid lobe, supposed to be the stigma by some Botanists, and bearing before two anthers, lodged in separate cells.—The fruit is an oblong capsul, with one cell, three valves, and a multitude of minute seeds, as in all the Orchideous tribe.

HISTORY—The natural order of the Orchideous, to which this plant belongs, is a very striking and peculiar tribe of Monocotyle vegetables, which even Linnæus considered as natural, and put in his class *Gynandria* and order *Diandria*, although most of them are truly monandrous. He called their perogone a corolla, because often colored, and deemed the labellum a nectary, while it is evidently a part of the perigone or sexual covering. The generic name of *Cypripedium*, means Venus' Shoe; it is a splendid genus, containing several beautiful American and Asiatic species.

This plant blossoms in May and June; it is much valued in gardens for its beauty and singularity, but it is difficult to cultivate—it will seldom grow from seeds; the roots must be taken up with earth round them, and transplanted in a congenial, rich, light soil. For medical use, they must be collected in the fall, or early in the spring, carefully dried and reduced to powder.

LOCALITY—Found all over the United States, from New England to Louisiana; but very rare in some places, while it is common in the hills and swamps of New York, the Highlands, Green and Catskill Mountains, and also in the glades and prairies of the Western States.

QUALITIES—The roots are the only medical parts; they have a pungent, mucilaginous taste, and a peculiar smell, somewhat nauseous. They contain extractive gum, fecula, and perhaps a small portion of essential oil.

PROPERTIES—It is with some satisfaction that I am enabled to introduce, for the first time, this beautiful genus into our Materia Medica: all the species are equally medical; they have been long known to the Indians, who called them Mocasin flower, and were used by the Empirics of New England.

They are sedative, nervine, antispasmodic, &c., and the best American substitute for Valerian in almost all cases. They produce beneficial effects in all nervous diseases and hysterical affections, by allaying pain, quieting the nerves and promoting sleep. They are also used in hemicrania, epilepsy, tremors, nervous fevers, &c. They are preferable to opium in many cases, having no baneful or narcotic effects. The dose is a tea-spoonful of the powder, diluted in sugar water, or any other convenient form. As in Valerian, the nervine power is increased by combination with mild tonics.—The powder alone has been used; but an extract might be also efficient, unless the active principle is very volatile.

It is well known that the roots of all the tubercular Orchideous, afford the officinal Salep, which is so highly esteemed in Asia as aphrodisiac, nutritive and pectoral. The roots of many species of Orchis could afford it in America. The *Cypripedium* having long fleshy roots, appear to afford a different kind of substance, by their efficiency as equivalents to Valerian and Opium.

All the bulbs of our tubercular Orchidous are more or less like Salep, Aphrodisiac and Uterine. But one of them, the *Aplectrum hyemale*, (called formerly *Cymbidium* and *Corallorhiza* by other Botanists,) commonly known by the vulgar name of Adam and Eve, furnishes a kind of Glue, and has active properties. A species of the same genus *Aplectrum luteacens*, which grows in the Western States, is said to be a powerful Uterine, employed by the Indian women to procure abortion.

CARPET MANUFACTORY.

GEORGE MILNER, No. 42 Race street, between Front and Second streets. He respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has got on hand a quantity of domestic carpeting, of a good quality, which he sells low for cash.

N. B. All kinds of customers' carpet, woven at the shortest notice, at No. 42 Race street. feb. 27—6m

PHILADELPHIA
PATENT LOCK MANUFACTORY,
No. 28 North Seventh street.

MICHAEL KATES respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has for sale, as above, a general assortment of Locks of every description, of his own manufacture, which he can warrant equal to any made in this country.

Orders for Locks received and executed with punctuality.

N. B. Bells Hung, Locks, &c. repaired as usual. nov. 22—6m

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the wagon of the Subscriber, at the Public House of Mr. Delby, sign of the Seven Stars, on the Lancaster Turnpike Road, on the evening of the 17th instant, a DARK BAY HORSE, 8 years old, about 14 hands high, with a few white hairs on his forehead, a large bow neck, sore where the pad of the collar comes and if touched will flinch. Whoever secures or gives information of said horse, that the owner may get him again, shall receive the above reward by application to John Gibson, sign of the Buck, corner of Eleventh and Market streets, or of the Subscriber, living in Lancaster County, Lancaster Township, Pa.
mar. 27—3t* MICHAEL BOWERS.

McKOY.

ORIGINAL BRAND and STAMP CUTTER, WHITE-SMITH, &c., No. 5 TAMMANY STREET, Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, continues to make and cut Brands and Stamps of all descriptions, for Millers, Carpenters, Housekeepers, Smiths, &c.

Also, Biscuit Baker's Dockers of all kinds, Turning in Iron, Brass and Steel, Screw Stocks, Taps and Dies, made and warranted. mar. 27—3t*

TWO ROOMS,

UP one pair stairs, suitable for an Artist.—Information at 105 Chesnut street. mar 27—3t

BARTRAM
BOTANIC GARDEN AND NURSERY,
KINGSESSING, NEAR GRAY'S FERRY.

ORDERS for Trees, Shrubs, or Green House Plants, from this Nursery, left at either of the following places, viz:—At Alderman George Bartram's, No. 126 Walnut street; George M. Coates's Seed Store, No. 41 Market street; James Martin's Grocery Store, corner of Market and Decatur streets; or directed to the Subscriber, through the Post Office, Kingsessing, Philadelphia County, will be immediately received, and promptly attended to.

Persons from this garden will also attend with trees and plants, at the Stalls, No. 40 in Market, opposite Decatur street, and at No. 5 in Second, below Pine street, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays, during the spring; to either of whom orders may be sent.

Catalogues may be had *gratis*, at either of the above places. ROBERT CARR.

N. B. When required, suitable persons will be sent to plant the trees, at moderate prices. mar. 27—3t

Potter's Paper Ware House

REMOVED to No. 23 MINOR STREET, below Sixth, where may be had every description of PAPER manufactured in the United States, at the lowest mill prices, on a liberal credit, or discount for cash. mar. 27—tf

ELIAS HICKS' LAST LETTER.

JUST published and for sale by M. T. C. GOULD, No. 6 North Eighth street, Philadelphia, the *last letter of Elias Hicks*, written to *Hugh Judge, of Ohio*, and just closed when he was attacked with the paralytic affection which terminated his life: to which is prefixed a brief notice of his *life, ministry, last sickness and death.* Price single 6¼ cents, or 37½ cents a dozen.

☞ The above was intended for the Friend or Advocate of Truth, but being received too late for the present number, it was thought best to issue it in a separate sheet. It will, however, be given in full in the next number. mar. 27—2t

ALLEN WARD,
NO. 170 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

CONTINUES to offer the premium, $100, for superior systems of TAILORING, which systems must not infringe upon his patent. He also continues with unparalleled patronage, to furnish fashionable Tailors with quarterly publication of the TAILORS' ARCHETYPE, and with PICTURES, PLATES, &c. of each modern improvement. Price $10 per annum. mar. 27—6m

LEBANON GARDEN.
JOHN PASCALL

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he will commence serving

TURTLE SOUP,

on Sunday next, any time after 11 o'clock A. M., and continue to do so during the season. mh. 27—tf

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY.

SOUTH West corner of Eighth and Market streets, Philadelphia. The subscriber informs his friends and the public that he continues his instruction in all the branches of an English education. Thankful to those who have favoured him with their patronage, and humbly asks a continuance of the same.

Satisfactory reference will be given to those who may desire it.

Private lessons will be given in Writing and English Grammar. Young ladies wishing to acquire a knowledge of Grammar, may attend in the afternoon of each day, at any hours which may best suit them.
mar 27—3m J. H. CHAUNCEY.

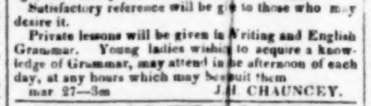
ONLY $8 FOR $25,000,

ON Tuesday, the 20th of April. UNION CANAL LOTTERY, No. 6, for 1830, to be drawn on Tuesday, the 20th of April. Sixty number Lottery—Ten drawn ballots

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 prize of	$25,000	20 prizes of	$200
1	10,000	38	100
1	5,000	50	60
1	3,000	50	50
1	2,440	100	40
10	1,000	150	30
10	500	250	25
10	400	1760	18
10	300	12240	9
20	250		

Price of Tickets only $8; half 4; quarter 2; eighth 1. For sale in every variety of numbers by N. CANFIELD & CO. No. 22 South Third street, directly opposite CONGRESS HALL. Orders from the country promptly attended to if addressed to N. CANFIELD & CO. Philadelphia. mar. 27—3t



CHEAP HAT & CAP STORE,
NO. 362 NORTH SECOND STREET.

BOWN & SEDDON, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they intend keeping a large and general assortment of Gentlemen's, Youth's, and Children's superior ELASTIC WATER-PROOF HATS.

Also, Fur, Seal and Cloth CAPS, at the above Store, as well as at their extensive Fashionable Hat Manufactory, No. 357 NORTH FRONT STREET.

Bespoke Hats made to any shape, on reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice, equal in quality and durability to any in the Union.

N. B. Several hundreds of second hand Hats; Wool, Sea-grass, Tarpaulin, and Oil Cloth covered Hats, wholesale and retail, cheap for Cash. mar. 27—

REMOVAL.

PHILIP GARRETT & SON, importers of watches, plated ware, &c. have removed their store from No. 144 Market above Fourth, to NO. 11 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, below Market, 3 doors above the Indian Queen Hotel, where they offer for sale at low prices, an extensive assortment of jewellery, gold and silver patent lever and other watches, thimbles, spectacles and ever-pointed pencil cases, silver spoons, soup ladles and sugar tongs, plated castors and candle sticks, fine steel scissors and pen knives; also, clock and watch maker's tools, materials, files, &c &c

Patent lever, duplex, lepine and all other watches repaired in the best manner and warranted.
mar. 27—6t

Superior Cast Steel Edge Tools.

MANUFACTURED by Dunlop, Madeira & Co. Lemnos Works, Chambersburg, Pa. Carpenters', Ship Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, of all kinds; Butcher's Choppers and Cleavers; Falling Axes; Chissels, Drawing Knives, Hatchets, &c. manufactured of the best steel, and if not good to be returned.

Also, a general assortment of HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, for sale low, wholesale and retail, at
LESLEY & MEREDITH'S
Hardware Store, No. 243 Market street, six doors above Sixth street, Philadelphia. dec. 19—tf

TO MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscriber, having removed his establishment from Holmesburg to Bridesburg, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the building of Cotton Machinery of every description, of the latest and most approved plans now in use, viz:—Cotton Pickers, Lap Machines, Cards, Drawing Speeders, Mules and Throstles, Dressing Machines and Powerloom for Muslin, Stripe, Ticking, Bagging Duck, Sattinets, Cords and Velvet, made of the best materials and workmanship.

Also, Woolen Machinery, viz: Pickers. Cards with improved condensers, Jacks, Mules, raising and shearing Machines of the latest improved plans, and of the best materials and workmanship.

Also, Screws of every description, for Presses and Millers.

Also, Mill Gears, Shafts and Gudgeons finished or unfinished.

Having an iron foundry in operation, castings of every description will be made at short notice, and of superior quality—all of which will be executed at short notice, and at reduced prices. ALFRED JENKS.

N. B. Orders directed to me through the Post Office, Kensington, Philadelphia County, will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to.
feb. 20—6m*

THE FEMALE'S SPECIFIC.
☞ IT HAS NEVER FAILED ☜

THIS Medicine, the neverfailing powers of which can be proved by references to ladies of the greatest respectability in this city, can always be had at No. 169 PINE STREET, where application can be made *either by letter, or personally.* nov. 7—1y

SIXTY THOUSAND PAIRS

NEW ENGLAND BOOTS AND SHOES, making a complete assortment.

Also, an extensive variety of city work, which is offered for sale by the package or dozen, at Chambers, 94 Market street, by J & W. SEAVER.

N. B. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine the above stock, as it will be sold on the most favorable terms. feb. 27—6

Collections of New Music.

JUST published by J. EDGAR, No. 36 South Sixth street—Lady sweet, this is the hour—Swabian Beggar Girl—I'll tell no body—Crusader—I've seen thine eyes beam with delight—The day is now dawning, love—Cupid and Hymen—Love in Disguise—Pretty Dove—Pretty Mari Ann, the Oyster Girl—Mac Lean's invitations to Clarlix—Guardian Angel—Yes, I will love my Father's Hall—Sygnet Spell—Hours there were—Gallant Soldier—List, Hermit, List—Dear Native Home—Medley and Comic sentimental Song—Be wise and take a wife.—VARIATIONS—Oh give me back my Arab Steed—Oh! no, we never mention her—Cesar Victorious—Phantasie—Selection of fashionable Airs—Balkin—A. B. C., a lady teaching Foreign English—Loving Couple—Royal Spanish Grand March—SELECTIONS of Watty's Cotillion Dances, from the works of the most eminent composers.

Also, a supply of Piano Fortes and other musical instruments of the best quality— and a quantity of Guitar and Violin Strings—Piano Fortes tuned and music copied in the neatest manner.—Orders from the country supplied at the shortest notice. mar. 13—tf

Drug and Medicinal Store.

SAMUEL P, SHOEMAKER offers for sale at his Wholesale and Retail Drug & Chemical Store, No. 288 North 2d street, 7 doors below Noble street—A general assortment of fresh drugs and medicines, together with an assortment of paints, glass, dye stuffs, &c. which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.—Also, a preventive and cure for the Fever and Ague, which has had the desired effect in every instance in which it has been tried.

Physicians, Country Storekeepers, and others, supplied on accommodating terms and their orders packed with care. march 13—5t*

New Hatters' Fur and Trimmings Store.

RICHARD PRYOR, Jr. respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a large and general assortment of the above articles, at No. 51 Chesnut street, 4 doors above 2d—which he will sell at the very lowest market prices for cash or acceptances, to wit:

Rocky Mountain Beaver,	Boys & men's wool bodies,
Canada Muskrat Skins,	Drab and black Banding,
Russia Hare do.	Do. do. Binding,
Raw Coney Fur,	Skivers and Roans ass'd colors,
Carroted do. do.	Cotton Linings, Brades and Looping,
Raw Russia do.	
Carroted do. do.	
Otter and Seal do.	Tips plain and embossed,
Spanish and Saxony Hat Felts,	Figured & Watered Satin, Pelongs, Pungees, &c.

Also, a general assortment of Men's Beaver Hats.
mar. 13—4t

COMMERCIAL
PENMANSHIP,

INVENTED to change an indifferent to that of a superior *business hand* writing in the short term of 12 LESSONS.

The very important advantages of improving the hand writing by this *new method*, is the certain tendency to freedom, LEGIBILITY, and superior elegance in style of execution, its utility is realised daily by numerous citizens, and found to excel for practical purposes. Ladies Class at 12 o'clock. Tuition by a practical penman. For other particulars, inquire at the office of the

COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,
FOR BOOK-KEEPING, &c.
mar. 13—4t* 61 ARCADE.

MERCANTILE ACADEMY.

A NEW SYSTEM OF WRITING, taught by R. MEGONEGAL, No. 206 Race Street, which is sanctioned by professors, and gentlemen of the first taste.

The attention of the public is respectfully solicited to the important advantages to be derived from a knowledge of this superior system. By this mode, pupils are taught to sit with ease and elegance, and acquire in a short period that necessary accomplishment, so important to all, a beautiful running and leger hand writing, to write perfectly straight without lines, and with greater freedom than any system ever taught, and so great is the improvement, that eight or ten lessons often produces a bold, free and elegant running hand, by those who could not write their names.

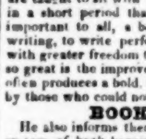
BOOK-KEEPING.

He also informs them that he has completed a new system of book-keeping, so as to enable the student to proficient himself in from 10 to 20 lessons, and to acquire a perfect knowledge of this important science, without fail. The advertiser has examined about 100 sets of books, in the first counting-houses of this city, within the last six months, which enables him to give the most perfect forms, and extensive explanations on the science. feb. 20—4m

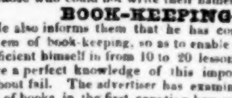
SMITH JAY'S

NEW SHOE MANUFACTORY, No. 42 South Front Street, third door above Chesnut street, Philadelphia, where he has constantly for sale a large assortment of boots and shoes, which he will sell five per cent cheaper than the same quality can be purchased in this City.

☞ Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine for themselves. feb. 27—6t*



B. ROBINSON,
No. 62 MARKET STREET,
One door above Strawberry st.
IMPORTER OF
WATCHES,
And Manufacturer of
JEWELLERY.



GOLD AND SILVER SPECTACLES, with three sets of Glasses, calculated to serve a person 15 years without further expense. A large assortment of the above, together with a variety of other goods, in his line, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. feb 27—3m

S. W. FARR,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS removed from No. 15 South Third to 249 Market street, to Market street, and has received, a few doors below handsome assortment of blue, black the late fashions, a Cloths and Cassimeres; plain and fancy coloured Valencia, Toilinet, Marseilles. English silk Velvets, Vesting, which will be made to order in 12 hours. Silk Medical students and strangers visiting the city, find it to their advantage to call and examine the above goods.

N. B. Linen Collars, Stocks, Suspenders, Gloves Cravats, &c. feb. 20—tf

CANCERS.

NO less strange than certain, that cancers can be cured in a short time without pain or injury to the patient, by the subscriber; a number of respectable witnesses can testify to the fact. Persons applying, will be accommodated with board on moderate terms, and charges for services very low.

ELIAS GILMAN.

Granville, Licking county, Ohio, March 8, 1830.
mar. 20—3t*

REMOVAL.

JAMES M. JACKSON has removed his COAL GRATE and FENDER Manufactory from No. 50 CHERRY STREET, to No. 122 NORTH FIFTH STREET, west side the 8th door above Race street, where he hopes to merit the patronage of his friends and the public. jan. 30—3m

ANDREW R. CHAMBERS'

WHOLESALE and Retail LEATHER Store No. 29 Chesnut street, between Front and Second streets, Philadelphia, where may be had cheap for cash or satisfactory acceptances, all kinds of FINISHED LEATHER, consisting of

SOLE LEATHER,	1st, 2d, and 3d qualities,		
UPPER	do.	do.	do.
CALF SKINS,	do.	do.	do.
Harness Leather,	Bag Hides,	Morocco Skins,	
Bridle do.	Lining do.	Lining do.	
Skirting do.	Japan do.	Binding do.	
Chaise Hides,	Buck Skins,	Sheep do.	

N. B. Persons wishing any of the above articles, will find it to their advantage to call at the above establishment. Orders attended to at the shortest notice.
feb 6—4 mo

FIRE PROOF DOORS
AND STANDING SCREW PRESSES.

PRESS Screws and Standing Screw Presses, complete, with iron sides, for Tobacconists, Book Binders, Printers, &c. FIRE PROOF DOORS, of different sizes, for Counting Houses, Banks, &c. ready made, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.—MILL SCREWS and MILL SPINDLES, made to order, and SMITH WORK in general, by
CHARLES EVANS,
april 26—1y No. 33 Bread street.

WILLIAM M. EVANS'
(PATENT.)
UNALTERABLE
CHECKS,
NOTES, DRAFTS,
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, &c
Manufactured No. 2 Decatur street, Philadelphia.
march 13—3m

REMOVAL.

T. L. KING informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has removed his Hat and Cap Warehouse from No. 30 South Sixth street, (Shakspeare Buildings,) to No. 192 North Third street, west side, between Vine and Callowhill streets, where he will be happy to supply all those that will favour him with a call. To his former customers he tenders his thanks, and solicits a continuance of their patronage.

N. B. Hats and Caps made to order at the shortest notice. THOMAS L. KING.
jan. 9—3m

ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS.

THE most valuable Medicine ever prepared for Coughs and Consumptions. The uncommon virtues that ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS and PECTORAL POWDERS are well known to possess for the cure of Colds, Coughs and other affections of the breast and lungs, leading to consumptions, is sufficiently proved from the fact that they have now been in use for seven years and that the demand for them is still rapidly increasing. Thousands have experienced the happy effects of this *Healing Balsam*, and great numbers have voluntarily given Certificates of the benefits received in Consumptive Complaints of long standing, even where their cases were almost hopeless and where they had been given up by their physicians as incurable. A reference to the Certificates accompanying each Bottle, given by those of the first respectability, will satisfy every unprejudiced mind of the wonderful cures performed by this Valuable Medicine. Thousands have shortened their days by neglecting Coughs when first attacked, which have soon terminated in a seated Consumption, and proved fatal.—Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility, or even Consumptions, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam Each Dollar Bottle of this medicine contains about 40 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine, considering their virtues.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that the subscriber was brought very low by spitting blood, attended with a cough and catarrh, and that nothing afforded me real relief until I commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which were the means in the hand of God of restoring me again to a comfortable state of health.

And I do further certify, that the wife of Mr. Nathen Huntington, living in the same place, was afflicted with a very bad cough for a number of years, and in 1823 she was reduced so low that it was thought she must soon be in her grave, as she was scarcely able to walk from her bed to the fire, when she commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which, in a short time so far restored her, that she was soon able to do a good day's work. I can cheerfully recommend this medicine to the public. PHILO JUDSON, Pastor of the Church in Ashford.

Ashford, Conn Sept. 25, 1824

For sale by I. Thompson, N. W. corner of Second and Market; T. W. Dyott, N. E. corner of Second and Race; E. & C. Yarnall & Co. Market, below Second; J. C. Jenkins, Market, near Third.
jan. 16—4m

Gum Elastic over Shoes.

A HANDSOME lot just opened, and will be retailed low. Gentlemen's Boots for $2 50.

Water proof composition for Boots and Shoes.

Also, a general assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's Misses and Children's Boots and Shoes.
SAMUEL D. BREED,
dec. 5—tf No. 6 North Sixth street.

ORGAN FOR SALE.

AN ORGAN of seven stops, suitable for a Church of moderate size. The stops are as follows:—Open Diap, stopped Diap, Dulciano, Principal, Twelfth, Flute, and Fifteenth; enclosed in a mahogany case. It can be seen by applying at the Masonic Hall. The instrument can be warranted in every respect, and will be sold to close a concern. For further particulars apply to SIDDONS & McGRATH, No. 25 North Third street. jan. 9—3m

INDIGESTION.
Mead's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,

A SAFE and efficacious remedy for all those deranged states of the digestive organs, constituting Dyspepsia, or Indigestion. This medicine is the invention of a Physician, who has applied his study and practice for a number of years to this distressing disease, and is therefore the result of much experience. Induced by the duty he owes society, the proprietor has adopted this mode of circulation, in order to give it a greater range of publicity, and that it may become more extensively useful than it could possibly be, were it confined within the private practice of any individual whatever.—The great success of these Pills in the cure of those distressing symptoms attending Dyspepsia or Indigestion, have induced many persons, without any knowledge of the materials made use of in this celebrated remedy, to offer to the public as a cure for Dyspepsia, various articles under the name of Pills, Tinctures &c. in recommending which, they have adopted the very words of the skilful and scientific inventor of this medicine.—The public are therefore requested to observe that none are genuine unless the directions accompanying each box, have the signature of George Smith.

For sale in New York, by O. & W. Hull, No. 128 Maiden Lane, between Pearl and Water streets. Agents for the proprietor, J. & A. & W. B. Post, No. 41 William street; Lawrence Reese & Co. No. 115 Maiden Lane; and John C. Morrison, 188 Greenwich st.; in Phila. by I. Thompson, F. Brown, and T. W. Dyott; in Baltimore, by C. & D. & S. Keener, and George H. Keerl; in Alexandria, by Wm. Burgoyne; in Savannah, by in Alexandria; in Washington, by Nathaniel Jewett; Orleans, by ... C. by E. Stabler & Son: and in New ... oct. 17—9m

FRESH SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received in addition to his former stock, a handsome assortment of STAPLE GOODS, consisting in part, of— Imperial Blue and Black Cloths
Extra super and middle priced do.
Extra super Browns, Citron and Olives.
Do. do. fashionable light and dark ...
Also, extra super Blue and Black Cassimeres
Extra super Drab, Brown, and Oxford Mixt
Super super French Grey, Cadet, Lavender
Oxford and Steel Mixt Sattinets.
Also on hand, an excellent assortment of ... West of England Blue, Black, and fancy colored ... Blue, Black, Brown, Drab, Oxford, Steel ... Mixt Cassimeres, Sattinets, Hang-up Cords, ... lencia, and Marseilles Vestings, Dundee ... dings, Twist, Threads, Lasting and other ... &c. All of which will be sold on the most ... terms, by WILLIAM S. ...
Cloth Store, No. 40 North Third ...
mar 27—3t

TO WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.

THE Subscriber intends declining the ... making business, offers his well ... fashionable stock for sale, a great bargain ... one about commencing the above business, ... a desirable situation—as the stock is not large, ... will be moderate, and the repairs considerable ... further information apply to WILLIAMS ...
No. 9 South ...

N. B. The above stock selling off at present ... it is the subscriber's intention of closing the ...
mar. 20—3t

JAMES CLARK

OFFERS for sale, at No. 137 South ... street, a variety of Books, Paper and ... Also, Slates, Slate Pencils, Lead Pencils, ... Black Ink, Ink Powders, Ink Stands, ... Sealing Wax, Bills of Lading, Shipping Articles ... Seamen's Journals, &c.

Patent Blank Books ruled to any pattern, ... in a superior style as above, or at the Bindery ... 23 Market street.

Rags taken in exchange for any of the above ...
sept 30—6m

WILLIAM HUGHES,
UNDERTAKER,
NO. 199 NORTH SIXTH STREET
BETWEEN RACE AND VINE STREETS

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps on hand a general assortment of Coffins of all patterns, plain and ornamented.

Also, stuff of every description ready prepared at the shortest notice, can be made to order. The business of Funerals attended to, furnishing ... riages, ice boxes, &c. on the lowest terms.
Attendance at all hours.

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,
Corner of Chesnut and Orange ...
WILMINGTON, DEL.

WM. ROBINSON & CO. return their ... for the liberal encouragement they have ... and are still prepared to execute CASTINGS ... housings, rollers, shafts, gudgeons, forge ... vils coupling boxes, retorts, pots, kettles, ... and sugar mill rollers, steam engine work, ... and cotton and woollen machinery, with ... tion of casting from one ounce to seven ... above Castings will be warranted soft, ... and will be done upon terms as reasonable ... place in the United States, and will be delivered ... ladelphia without charge. Patterns made ... mill gearing in general without charge.

N. B. All kinds of Cotton and Woollen ... furnished to order at the shortest notice.
feb. 20—3m

G. W. CARPENTER'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF LIVERWORT,

HEPATICA TRILOBA.—The ... proved to be a safe and valuable ... Coughs, spitting of blood, Consumption ... Complaints.

Most of the Medicines made use of ... diseases are of a stimulating nature, composed ... of Rezins and Balsams, in alcoholic ... although sometimes giving temporary relief ... every instance where they are freely used ... the disease and reduce the strength of the ...

This article possesses superior advantages ... preparations, its action being of a tonic, ... and strengthening nature, thus overcoming ... by promoting expectoration and gradually ... the strength of the patient, and this without ... tended with any unpleasant effects; it also ... the stomach in all cases, and is a pleasant ... medicine to take.

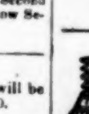
It has generally been administered in the ... or decoction; this has most frequently been ... made by those unacquainted with pharmacy ... perations, and has brought this medicine ... and prevented its application in many cases ... otherwise would have proved highly useful ... cial.

To guard against these inconveniences, ... before the public a concentrated preparation ... luable article of uniform strength, George ... ter is pleased to announce the preparation ... Syrup of Liverwort, which will obviate all ... vantages above described. This preparation ... tive as it can be made from the fresh plant, ... tues considerably improved by the ... rant Medicines which have been selected ... Prepared and sold only, by
G. W. CARPENTER

At his Chemical Warehouse, No. ...
For sale as above, Com. Fluid Ext. ... Solidified Copaiva, Saratoga Powders, ... Comp. Tonic Extract; with a number of ... pular Chemicals.

JOB PRINTING,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Neatly and expeditiously executed on moderate terms, at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, No 112 Chesnut Street, directly opposite the Post-Office, and nearly of Hudson's Alley.

R. S. RISLEY & CO.



HAVE at their Store, No. ... THIRD STREET, between ... Cherry streets, a handsome ... RICH CUT and PLAIN GLASS ... NITURE KNOBS, &c. of ... tion, having erected a GLASS ... FACTORY immediately back ... where GLASS of every description ... cut to order, or sold on the most reasonable ... ☞ Wholesale and Retail. Country Merchants ... others are invited to call and examine for ...
aug 4 —eotf

DR. A. G. HULL'S
PATENT HINGE TRUSS,
For the relief and cure of Hernia, ...

DR. A. G. HULL respectfully informs ... laboring under the distressing and ... ease of Hernia, or Rupture, and wishing ... effectual remedy for the same, that his late ... TRUSS, adapted to the different species ... plaint, to which males, females and children ... may be obtained at the office, No. 28 ... street, where professional attention will be ... treatment of the complaint in all its varieties ... gard to *all* the means auxiliary to the ... which cures are promoted, or rendered certain ... tions will be furnished without additional ...

The universal and public approbation ... strument has received, as well from ... and the Profession generally, as from those ... own persons, have experienced its superiority ... der it unnecessary the any proofs should ... duced in regard to what is so generally ... knowledged. Experience has abundantly ... the correctness of the principles which ... braced in the construction of his TRUSSES ... he *first* applied to the radical cure of a ... eons dered beyond the reach of the healing ...

"The great and signal benefits which ... this Truss, result from its strict subservience ... accordance with, scientific and surgical ... mechanical adaptation to the parts, the ... construction, the limited motion nicely ... experiment, to the different attitudes of ... the action of the muscles, the permanency ... tion on the body, and its pressure on the ... of the abdominal ring, are qualities, ... which is to strengthen and restore the ... to contract the aperture, and, ultimately, ... a *cure of the disease.* The operation ... Truss is therefore directly the reverse of all ... tofore in use, which, being convex, ... the rupture opening."

No. 28 North ...
Philadelphia, August 18, 1829 — eoly